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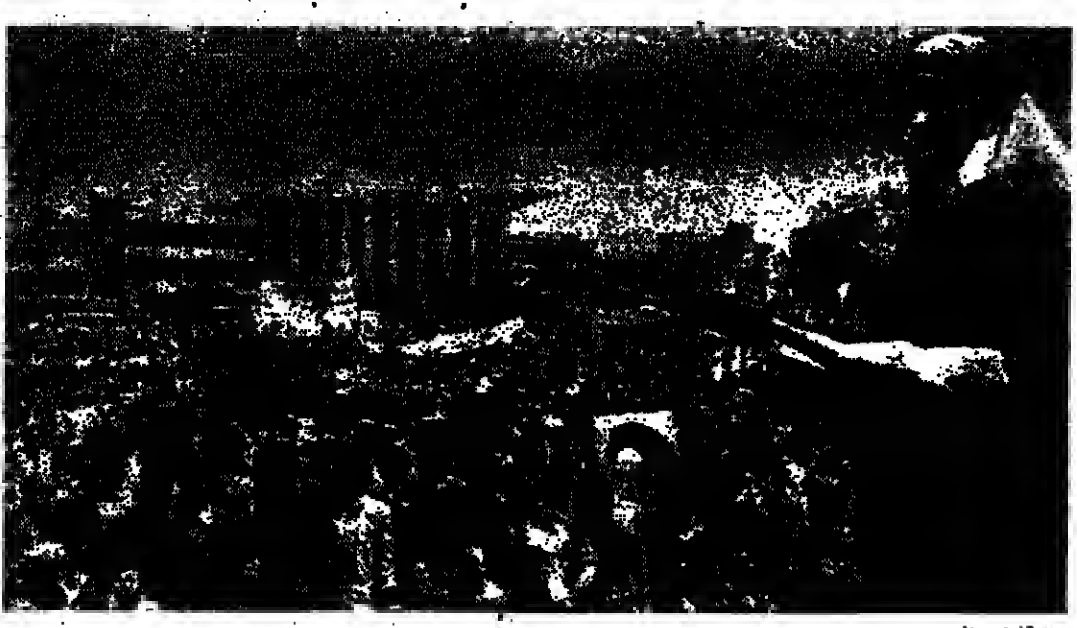
# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Oil-Price Rises Expected To Boost OPEC Finances

By J.P. Smith  
WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — Continuously soaring world oil prices will raise current cash receipts of Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) to \$29 billion — a twentyfold increase — by the end of this year, according to CIA projections.  
Senior Department of Energy officials said that the CIA's estimates, being circulated in the administration, may be too low if OPEC raises its prices from an average price of \$17.11 for a barrel of oil to \$20 across the board.  
The CIA's projection of a sharp increase in oil prices comes at a time when the oil industry is being expressed in the White House and in the oil industry that the end to oil price increases still may not be in sight.  
The prospect of world oil prices rising to \$20 a barrel — a price it for years many international analysts believed was unlikely — has gripped the world oil market.  
Four of the cartel's producers, Algeria, Nigeria, Libya and Ecuador, are now selling oil at an off-invoice price of \$20 or more a barrel. Libya charges \$21.31 for its medium grade oil.  
The British National Oil Corp. is also charging more than \$20 a barrel, and analysts say that Mexico and Norway soon will follow suit.  
An oil analyst, William Randall of Blyth Eastman Dillon, predicted, "At an absolute minimum OPEC will raise prices to over \$17 a barrel, and that means it for sure is headed for \$20 by the end of the year."  
Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, OPEC's deputy secretary general, recently suggested that \$19.50 a barrel was a rational price for oil.  
The cartel's benchmark price of \$14.55 a barrel for Saudi Arabia's light oil — once considered the standard index for world oil prices — bears virtually no resemblance to current oil prices.  
World oil prices have risen 31 percent since the 13-member cartel met in Abu Dhabi last December, according to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, and further increases are likely.



Woman guerrilla watches over crowd assembled in Tehran yesterday to mark 1963 revolution.

## In Apparent Move at Kurds Iran Says Iraqi Jets Strike Border Area

TEHRAN, Iran, June 5 (UPI) — Four Iraqi Air Force jets attacked a west Iranian region with rockets today causing heavy damage in apparent retaliation for Iranian Kurdish guerrilla raids on Iraq, Iran's interior minister said.  
Between four and six villagers were killed, Interior Minister Ahmad Sadegh Javadi said. Mr. Javadi said that reports reaching him indicated the Iraqi planes attacked near the border town of Sardasht, 325 miles west of Tehran.  
Iran has lodged a protest with Iraq, the interior minister said.  
"It was the worst reported frontier incident since the deposed shah and the Iraqi regime reconciled their differences in an agreement reached in March, 1975."  
The attack appeared to be aimed at Kurdish bases belonging to the guerrilla movement led by Jalal Talebani and the Kurdish Democratic Party, Mr. Javadi said, which have been attacking Iraqi positions across the border.  
Elsewhere, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned Iran's non-religious political groups today not to oppose the Moslem clergy. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians marched throughout the country to renew their backing for the religious leader's increasingly troubled four-month-old revolutionary government. The 79-year-old ayatollah issued his warning in a speech in the holy city of Qom where he lives.  
"Do not oppose Islam," the holy man declared in belated reaction to recent criticism by the National Democratic Front and other dissident groups. "It was Islam which freed all the people." The National Democratic Front in an "open letter" accused Ayatollah Khomeini last week of interfering in state affairs and encouraging religious domination.  
A Tehran crowd estimated at more than 100,000 took part in the largest gathering of the day. A resolution read to the throng accused the United States of "shameless plots" and "biased propaganda" against Iran.  
Iran's provisional government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, who repeatedly has complained that his authority has been usurped by Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary Islamic councils — also was reprimanded in the resolution and told to strictly follow the ayatollah's guidelines.  
The demonstrations were called by religious leaders to mourn the estimated 15,000 protesters killed by the shah's soldiers June 5, 1963 in an abortive uprising.  
Revolutionary guards carrying automatic rifles with roses protruding from the barrels took positions around the U.S. Embassy as a safety precaution. There were no reports of incidents.  
The embassy was the target of a mass protest several weeks ago after the U.S. Senate passed a resolution criticizing the hundreds of executions in Iran.  
The demonstrations were called

## Moscow Asks Peking Talks On Disputes

MOSCOW, June 5 — The Soviet Union has proposed that talks with China be held next month or in August, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today, in a move toward clearing the air between the two warring Communist giants.  
Indications from Peking, which one month ago today made the first proposal for the talks, were that the Chinese regard the Soviet suggestion favorably.  
Western diplomats in Moscow cautioned against expectations of any significant breakthrough in preliminary talks because the differences dividing the governments are too deep.  
Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made the proposal yesterday during a meeting with Chinese Charge d'Affaires Tian Zengpei. Tass said, Gromyko proposed that each government be represented by a deputy foreign minister.  
In Peking, Foreign Minister Huang Hua told his visiting Australian counterpart, Andrew Peacock, that it was likely the talks would take place, according to an Australian source who attended their meeting.  
Moscow's timing, in the U.S. view, probably was affected by the forthcoming summit meeting late next week of President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. By making a gesture now to improve relations with Peking, the Soviet Union may be indicating that it, too, has options and room to maneuver in the game of triangular U.S.-Chinese-Soviet diplomacy.  
U.S. officials consider it unlikely the talks will settle the deepening dispute between the two Communist neighbors. More likely, if the negotiations go well, would be the establishment of better communications between Moscow and Peking and creation of safety valves on the tension between them.  
Their bitter rivalry threatened to escalate into open military conflict in February and March, when China conducted a limited invasion of Vietnam, Moscow's close ally.  
On April 3, China served notice that it will not renew the 30-year treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union when it expires next spring. On May 5, however, Peking suggested new negotiations for agreements that, in effect, would replace the treaty as a basis for Chinese-Soviet relations.  
As a concession to Moscow, Peking dropped its demand that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Pope John Paul II breaks into tears as Pope John Paul II talks to her after a visit yesterday at a monastery in Czestochowa, Poland.

## Pope Urges Polish Church To Insist on Full Rights

By Peter Osnos and Michael Getler  
CZESTOCHOWA, Poland, June 5 (AP) — Pope John Paul II, deploring that religious liberty is one of the fundamental human rights, directed bishops of Poland to join in their struggle with Communist authorities to insure normal conditions for the church.  
The pope's remarks, made to a group of the full Polish episcopate, were the sharpest expression so far of his visit here of the tension between the church and the state.  
The pontiff's message bluntly: A united church in Poland must be relentless in insisting on a full and proper role in national life.  
"Authentic dialogue [with the state] must respect the convictions of believers," the pope said, "insure the rights of citizens and also normal conditions for the activity of the church as a religious community to which the vast majority belongs. We are aware that dialogue cannot be easy, but it takes place between two parts of the world which are in opposition. The Polish people must not cease to undertake initiatives which are so important for the present-day church."  
The pope's remarks were made at a private meeting on the second day of his visit to Czestochowa. He was first given to several interviews this morning, but then refused because of the sensitivity of the situation. Finally, in mid-afternoon, the speech was reissued with changes.  
There were reports that some church officials were angry that the text had been revised since the deliberations of the meeting were to be in private.  
Meanwhile, the government center issued a communiqué that would be worshippers turned back from Czestochowa by police as some priests complained.  
Line with previous decisions, the statement said "only access of pilgrims is limited." For leaving their cars at lots of cars on foot, the statement said, are no limitations.  
First, church authorities said could not accept the communiqué but later accepted. They considered that, while crowds were huge — in the hundreds of thousands — they could

## Egypt Concludes Accord on Weapons With Chinese

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat announced today that Egypt has concluded an arms agreement with China in line with Cairo's policy of diversifying its armament sources.  
In a speech marking the fourth anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal, Mr. Sadat also said he will seek licenses from the United States to build U.S.-designed advanced weapons in Egypt.  
He said these arms would be manufactured by a purely Egyptian organization that will replace the Arab Military Industrialization Organization, a joint venture that is being dissolved as a result of Arab opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.  
"I am happy to announce to you now that the People's Republic of China has concluded an arms deal with us," Mr. Sadat told a gathering of officers from the 2d Field Army in the Suez Canal town of Ismailia. He did not give any details of the agreement which appeared to be the first commercial transaction between the two countries.  
Mr. Sadat said that Egypt currently has arms supply agreements with the United States, Britain and France, in addition to China. This, he said, was in accordance with his 1974 arms-diversification decision made after the Soviet Union imposed an arms embargo on Egypt in reprisal for its Middle East peace moves and its closer relations with the United States.  
From the United States, Mr. Sadat said, Egypt is to get 50 F-5E fighters, \$1.5 billion worth of Phantom, fighter-bombers and other hardware, including naval units and ground-to-air missiles.  
"What is more, I shall request from the United States licenses for production of the most advanced weapons," Mr. Sadat said. "Also I shall seek partnership with major arms-producing companies using the most modern technology and I am confident that all of them will welcome this because they respect Egypt and are aware of its size and value."  
Mr. Sadat said he is going along with the Arab decision to disband the Arab Military Industrialization Organization. He added that it will be replaced by the Egyptian Organization for Arms Production.  
"Your armament must keep up with the latest in the field," Mr. Sadat told the officers, "and this will come thanks to the arms contracts now being implemented as well as the contracts that will come with the establishment of a new Egyptian organization and liquidation of the Arab organization."  
The Arab organization, established in 1975, consisted of Saudi (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## During Talks in Washington France Urges Tight Oil-Price Controls

By Jim Hoagland  
WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — France will ask its major trading partners at the Tokyo summit to campaign for tight controls on spot market prices for crude petroleum as the first step in a broader effort to stabilize world oil pricing and production patterns, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said today.  
The French official, ending a three-day visit here, told a press conference that oil-importing nations had to eliminate price gouging in the spot market by paying no more than the official Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) price plus transportation. Otherwise, "the West will be committing energy suicide," he said.  
He said that his conversations yesterday with President Carter and other senior administration officials had convinced him that a major reform of the spot market in Rotterdam is a shared goal.  
Asserting that energy would be at the center of the Tokyo economic summit later this month, Mr. Francois-Poncet said that binding decisions have to be made in Tokyo to reduce consumption in the West and to prevent a scramble among developed countries for oil supplies at any price. One mechanism he mentioned was agreement on a possible fixed ceiling on the price of imported oil.  
An earlier French plan to put controls on the Rotterdam spot market was rejected by other Common Market countries. French officials here said that West Germany is strongly against the idea and noted that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be visiting Washington later this week.  
Paralleling Mr. Francois-Poncet's visit was a series of meetings here between the French minister of industry, Andre Giraud, whose ministry is responsible for energy matters, and U.S. officials, including Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.  
Mr. Giraud discussed in greater detail the French and European protest — that Mr. Francois-Poncet and he brought to Washington — against the \$5-a-barrel government subsidy the Carter administration proposes to help direct the flow of imported oil to the United States.  
French officials said the U.S. course would increase overbidding by consumer nations on the spot petroleum market and that it would be disastrous for the world economy. Mr. Giraud, they said, asked the United States to renounce the \$5 subsidy as being not only counterproductive from the standpoint of oil prices but as doing nothing to help with the vital issues of oil supply and demand.  
Mr. Giraud's aides said that Mr. Schlesinger, while he gave no commitment to abandon the subsidy, indicated that, if ways could be found to bring order to the spot market in oil, where prices rose 35 to 40 percent in May, there would then be a reason for the Americans to reconsider the \$5 support scheme.

## French, British Election Outlook

### Domestic Emphasis Favoring Giscard

In this third installment of a series on the European parliamentary elections, two national campaigns which have special significance — in France and Britain — are examined.

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 5 (IHT) — The European Parliament election in France is expected to provide major political gains for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, endorsing his pro-European posture. The results also probably will confirm his long-held view that French voters' views are converging toward a moderate-center majority.

The campaign here has offered a peculiar feature — European issues have been conspicuously absent from the often acrimonious debate. Indeed, the vote is being viewed as a popularity contest among the political parties and as a straw poll preliminary to the presidential election in 1981.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's political movement, the Union for French Democracy (UDF), captures nearly one-third of the votes in public opinion polls about voters' intentions on Sunday. The polls have the Socialists winning about 26 percent, followed by the Communists with about 20 percent and the Gaullists bringing up the rear with perhaps as little as 15 percent.

### Major Realignment

This outcome would amount to a renewed French mandate for European integration, since it shows a clear majority for the "pro-European" parties — the UDF and the Socialists. The thinly disguised appeals by the Gaullists and Communists, who are playing the nationalist card, to protectionism and anti-German fears ap-



French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing welcomes Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on her arrival at the Elysee Palace yesterday for 90 minutes of talks. It is the British leader's first foreign visit since she took power.

pear to have alienated voters, especially among the Gaullists.  
The polls also foreshadow a possible major realignment of parties that has come to light over the European issue.  
The similarity of views between the UDF and the Socialists on the European issue, commentators say, signals a trend in the electorate toward centrist politics. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has long argued that France is undergoing a sociological transformation away from the more conservative postwar nation, with a large rural population, a protectionist tradition and a morbid fear of West German strength.  
Both the UDF and the Socialists appear favorable both to moderate change at home and to closer French economic integration in the Common Market.

This switch would be the culmination of a gradual evolution away from the political power balance under Gen. de Gaulle, when the Gaullists and Communists dominated the scene. In its place, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing could install his more liberal, more pragmatic coalition of moderate rightists and leftists.  
Unthinkable right now for the Socialist leadership, which is more doctrinaire



French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing welcomes Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on her arrival at the Elysee Palace yesterday for 90 minutes of talks. It is the British leader's first foreign visit since she took power.

Marxist than its electorate, a move in this direction may become attractive after the 1981 presidential elections. If Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wins again, as seems probable, the Socialist Party leaders may have to move closer to the thinking of their more moderate voters.

### X-Ray of Popularity

The electoral method adopted by France for the parliamentary vote has highlighted the parties' competition over domestic issues. Instead of the normal two-ballot runoff system, which forces the parties to forge electoral alliances, the national proportional vote this time will provide a unique X-ray of the four main parties' relative popularity.

Criticizing the emphasis on internal politics in the campaign, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, a former Giscard supporter, has accused the president of letting the parties duke out real debate on European issues.  
The only controversial topic was the Gaullists' allegations that the UDF favored an extension of the European Parliament's powers to the detriment of French sovereignty. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing easily (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### Thatcher Victory Seen Amid Apathy

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, June 5 (WP) — Britain, with so much at stake in future European Economic Community decisions, remains markedly uninterested in Thursday's voting here for the European Parliament.

Voter turnout may yet be quite respectable, as it was in the end of the referendum that kept Britain in the Common Market in 1975. But, by all indications, the brief European Parliament campaign here has failed to stir the public imagination or produce much significant debate about Britain's ambivalent role in Europe.

Political interest was somewhat exhausted and party campaign funds depleted by the national election here just a month ago. Because many supporters of the defeated and ideologically split Labor Party are expected to stay home this time, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives seem set to score an easy "double" by winning a healthy majority of Britain's 81 seats and becoming, with a few Danish Conservatives, the third largest party in the European Parliament.

Labor's only consolation is that its smaller number of representatives will be able to join with Socialists from the rest of Europe to form what likely will be the largest single party in Strasbourg.

### Differences Blurred

Another reason for the election apathy here is the blurring of differences between the Conservative and Labor parties on what should be done about Britain's relationship with the EEC. While the Conservatives remain more committed than Labor to wholehearted membership in the Common Market, they have declared themselves just as determined to fight for a better deal for Britain.  
Mrs. Thatcher has bluntly told EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



## Election Weakens Both Major Parties

## Italy Braces to Form New Government

By Henry Tanner

ROME, June 5 (NYT) — Italy's political parties today squared off for negotiations on the formation of a new government rendered more difficult by a national election that weakened the Communists and, to a smaller extent, the front-running Christian Democrats.

There were indications that both major parties have been pushed into tougher positions by their losses.

The Communists, who were the principal losers in the two-day election Sunday and yesterday, restated their demand for full participation in the government. "We will not support a government from which we are excluded," said Communist leader Luciano Barca this morning.

For the last three years, the Communists have, in the name of national unity, been supporting a single-party Christian Democrat government. But "the voters have opted for a policy of excluding the Communists from government," declared Giovanni Galloni, a Christian Democratic leader.

The Communists feel that the party was punished by leftist voters for its three-year cooperation with the government. Conservative Christian Democrats also think that their party's relations with the Communists have been unpopular with many of their own followers.

## Final Results

Final election results, published this morning, showed the Communists as the heaviest losers. They received 30.4 percent of the vote for the Chamber of Deputies, a drop of 4 percent from their showing in the 1976 general election. In the Senate, they received 31.5 percent, down 2.5 percent from 1976.

The Christian Democrats received 38.3 percent in the Chamber and 38.3 in the Senate, relative drops of 0.4 percent and 0.6 percent from 1976.

The new lineup in 630-member Chamber is: Christian Democrats, 262 seats; Communists, 201; Socialists, 62; Social Movement, 30; Social Democrats, 20; Radicals, 18; Republicans, 16; Liberals, 9; Proletarian Unity Party for Communism, 6. The remaining seats will go to even smaller parties.

In the Senate, Christian Democrats, 138 seats; Communists, 109; Socialists, 32; Social Movement, 13; Social Democrats, 9; Republicans, 3; Radicals and Liberals, 2 each. The with one remaining seat will go to a coalition group of minor parties. The seats are allotted under a complicated proportional system.

The new Parliament will have its first session June 20. Premier Giulio Andreotti will submit his resignation, having headed the caretaker government that organized the elections.

President Sandro Pertini will name a premier-designate to form a new government. Mr. Andreotti, who has been premier for three years, is the most likely choice.

## Losses Nationwide

Final election results from the provinces showed that the Communist losses were virtually nationwide.

Their largest losses were in the south, which also had the lowest voter turnout. They lost heavily in the urban centers of Palermo and Naples. In the latter, they received eight percent less of the vote than in 1976 — far more than local leaders had predicted.

But they also lost in the industrialized north. In Turin — with its automobile factories, strong labor unions and large working class — they also tallied eight percent less than in the last general election. In Milan, they suffered a smaller setback. Tuscany, Emilia Romagna and other traditionally Communist regions in central Italy remained behind the party.

Surprisingly, the Communist losses were heavier in the Chamber of Deputies than in the Senate, which was one of the most ominous aspects of the vote for them. It meant that the two million voters who had reached the age of 18 since the last election, and who were voting for the first time, gave them fewer votes than older voters.

## Strike by Engineers Cuts Olympic Flights

ATHENS, June 5 (AP) — Half of Olympic Airways international flights were grounded today at the beginning of a 48-hour strike by the Greek national air carriers flight engineers, a company spokesman said.

All domestic flights, however, to the island tourist resorts and islands were being conducted normally, the spokesman added. The striking flight engineers are demanding stricter application of work regulations and improved insurance terms.

## 4 Sentenced on Bomb Charge

MADRID, June 5 (AP) — Four men were sentenced today to three years in prison each after they were found guilty of planting explosives in a Madrid suburb earlier this year. A woman tried on the same charges was acquitted.

The four who were convicted, self-proclaimed members of the leftist Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO), had denied the charges against them.

## Police, Protesters Battle In Spanish Basque Cities

MADRID, June 5 (UPI) — Police battled demonstrators at barricades and a general strike swept Spain's Basque region today as protests continued over the killing of a woman at an anti-nuclear rally.

Clashes occurred again in the Basque provincial capitals of Pamplona and San Sebastian as workers closed factories, offices and shops.

In some areas, banks, hospitals and colleges also halted activities. Bus service was suspended and some newspapers did not publish. Two San Sebastian radio stations broadcast only music and news.

The violence followed the killing Sunday of Gladis del Estal, 24, by guards trying to clear the town of Tudela of demonstrators calling for a moratorium on nuclear centers in the Basque region.

Barricades Built  
The victim worked in San Sebastian, 220 miles northeast of Madrid, as a computer programmer and as a volunteer for environmental groups.

In San Sebastian today, a rubber bullet fired by police hit a 50-year-old woman as she sat with friends on a park bench. She was taken to a hospital, bleeding from an ear.

For the second day, protesters built barricades on roads leading into Pamplona and San Sebastian



John Vorster leaves his Cape Town residence after his resignation as South African president.

## No Fighting Reported

## Rebels Reported in Control of Ghana

From Agency Dispatches

N'DJAMENA, Chad, June 5 — In a broadcast monitored here, Accra radio said today that Ghanaian junior officers under the command of Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings were firmly in control of the government following the reported overthrow yesterday of the ruling Supreme Military Council led by Gen. Frederick Akuffo.

The airport at Accra was reported closed and a dusk-to-dawn curfew was in effect. In the broadcast, an unidentified announcer said that the junior officers had established a Revolutionary Council but that preparations for civilian elections scheduled in two weeks would continue.

The announcer accused the military council of having wrecked the economy and damaged the reputation of the armed forces. He said the Revolutionary Council planned a "housecleaning" exercise and that officials found to be corrupt would be brought to justice. The announcer called on the civilian population to cooperate and said that orders had been given that all essential goods be sold at controlled prices.

## Order for Troops

The radio reports said that Lt. Rawlings, a junior air force officer who last month staged an unsuccessful coup that was quashed in a matter of hours, was freed from jail by fellow officers to lead the latest uprising.

Armed forces and police personnel not detailed for specific duties were ordered to remain in their barracks.

Elections to return this West African republic of 10 million persons to civilian rule for the first time since 1972 were to take place June 18.

"We wish to assure the nation that we do not intend to cling on to power," the announcer said. "The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council will ensure a smooth transition to constitutional rule as planned. In this wise, preparations for the elections should therefore go uninterrupted."

The first news of an uprising came in an early morning broadcast. A series of rival announcements during the day outlined the events in the former British colony.

Less than two hours after the first broadcast, a government announcement said that loyalist troops had retaken the radio station and curbed the revolt. By afternoon the rebels were back on the air asserting they were in "full control of all the vantage points in the country."

## Last Year's Coup

The government of Gen. Akuffo assumed power in a bloodless palace coup last July, overthrowing Gen. Ignatius Acheampong, who had been the country's ruler for six years.

Today's broadcasts repeated an earlier order for all members of the Supreme Military Council and its affiliates, principal secretaries and regional commissioners to report to the nearest police station, military barracks or air force station.

## Victory by Thatcher Seen In European Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

The European government leaders she has met thus far that she wants Britain's disproportionately large contribution to the EEC budget reduced, the common agricultural policy changed, to help food-importing Britain and a fishing policy established to protect Britain's offshore fish stocks from being depleted by the fleets of fellow EEC members.

But she also promised, in a major speech during West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit here last month, that this would be done within the context of a generally cooperative British attitude toward Europe. "We shall want to narrow areas of disagreement, not to enlarge them," she said. "To solve disputes, not to sharpen them."

Mrs. Thatcher had shown relatively little interest in the EEC in the past and her right-wing stronghold in the Conservative Party still includes politicians who fear the EEC is growing into a monster that will threaten British sovereignty. But Mrs. Thatcher has backed up her new, active pro-European policy by putting experienced pro-Europeans into key foreign policy positions.

## Ambassador to U.S.

Among them are Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, parliamentary foreign affairs spokesman Sir Ian Gilmour, Agricultural Secretary Peter Walker and even the new British ambassador to the United States, Sir Nicholas Henderson, who was ambassador to West Germany from 1972 to 1975 and then to France until earlier this year.

The Labor Party, whose left wing still wants to take Britain out of the Common Market, was notably contentious in its approach to the EEC while in power. According to the oft-told joke in Brussels, it was always obvious when a British delegation was arriving because the whining didn't stop when its plane's engines had shut off.

The split within the Labor Party over the Common Market is now greater than the differences between the two major parties. Former Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the back-bench leader of Labor's left wing, has been trying once again to make Britain's EEC membership a significant election issue. Labor's official platform demands drastic changes in Britain's relationship with the Common Market, including parliamentary

## Vote Favors Giscardists

(Continued from Page 1)

disposed of this argument with assurances about the member governments' power to control the Parliament in Strasbourg. With that, the heat went out of the campaign.

But Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac's continued harsh criticism of the chief of state eventually triggered an anti-Gaullist backlash. Mr. Chirac's hold on his party and his personal political prospects appear badly damaged.

With a commanding lead, the UDF list leader, Health Minister Simone Veil, played safe by eluding debate on specific European options. The Socialists, badly bruised by their recent leadership feud, waged a lackluster campaign.

If the UDF emerges as France's top party, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be in a position to steer a course in the Common Market between the ardently pro-European section of his supporters and the latent anti-Europeanism of the Communists and Gaullists.

## Vote Scheduled June 19

## Vorster Successor Seeking To Retain Post in Election

From Agency Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, June 5 — Marais Viljoen, the interim successor to John Vorster as president of South Africa, said today that he would seek election to the office.

Mr. Viljoen was the first to declare his candidacy for the position. The office will be filled June 19 by an electoral college. It was announced today.

Lourens Muller, the transport minister and leader of the House of Assembly, was considered another potential candidate for the presidency. Both men are established figures in the ruling National Party. Politicians characterized Mr. Viljoen as the more conservative of the two.

Mr. Viljoen, the president of the Senate, assumed the state presidency yesterday when Mr. Vorster resigned amid accusations that he was involved in South Africa's information scandal and in alleged efforts to conceal it.

The accusations were contained in the report of a government-appointed commission headed by Judge Rudolph Erasmus. The report said that resignation was Mr. Vorster's only honorable alternative.

The scandal concerned the use of millions of dollars of secret government funds to improve the image of South Africa both domestically and abroad, including a reported attempt to buy the Washington Star. The Erasmus commission said that a fund of \$60 million to \$120 million for such purposes was established by the state Information Department, which since has been abolished.

Mr. Vorster became state president 10 months ago after serving as prime minister for 12 years. Before his resignation, he had denied involvement in the scandal, laying the blame on Eschel Rhoodie, a former information minister, and Cornelius Mulder, a former director of the Information Department.

## U.S. Inquiry

Meanwhile, in Washington, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman said the FBI was conducting a preliminary inquiry into allegations by the Erasmus commission that John McGoff, a Michigan publisher, received \$11.35 million in loans from a secret South African propaganda fund to gain holdings in U.S. newspapers and a British television news service.

The spokesman, Robert Stevenson, said that the inquiry involved the Foreign Agents Registration Act, which requires any U.S. citizen acting as an agent for a foreign government to register with the Justice Department. He also said that the



Marais Viljoen

department had requested a copy of the Erasmus commission report. The commission reported that about \$6 million of the alleged loans to Mr. McGoff was missing, but apparently was used to buy the Sacramento (Calif.) Union and half of the shares in the London-based United Press International Television News Agency (UPITN). Other shareholders in UPITN are United Press International and Independent Television News.

Mr. McGoff could not be reached for comment. He has said before that no South African money was used to attempt to purchase the Washington Star. UPITN issued a statement in London that said that Mr. McGoff's holdings had not affected the control of the agency's editorial policy.

The commission report said the McGoff was given an initial loan of \$10 million in 1974 to support the alleged bid to buy the Washington Star, with the money passed in the guise of a loan from a Swiss bank, and that it was agreed that Mr. McGoff would provide another \$15 million.

The Star deal fell through, the report said, and Mr. McGoff apparently used \$6 million from the loan to buy the Sacramento Union. The report said that Mr. McGoff later received a loan of \$1.35 million to buy 50 percent of UPITN.

Mr. McGoff is president of a Pan Corp., which owns several daily and 25 weekly newspapers in Michigan, Illinois, Florida and Virginia. He also heads Global Communications, which owns the Sacramento Union and other newspapers in California and Texas and the holdings in UPITN.

## Egypt Concludes Accord On Arms With Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt. It had an initial capital of \$1.04 billion. Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates decided last month to liquidate the agreement in protest of the peace treaty and in line with pan-Arab economic and political sanctions adopted in March.

Mr. Sadat said the organization

## Moscow Asks Peking Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Russians withdraw troops from about 34,000 square miles of disputed border as a precondition for serious negotiations. In addition to border questions, the Chinese are reported to have suggested discussion of trade, cultural and scientific exchanges.

Soviet acceptance of the Chinese proposal was foreshadowed by Mr. Brezhnev last Friday when he announced that Moscow is willing to hold talks, although not "at the expense of the interests of third countries." He was evidently referring to Vietnam.

The Chinese and Soviet Communists, allies and uneasy friends from the creation of the Chinese party in 1921, broke in the early 1960s over former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's liberalization movement.

In 1969 Soviet and Chinese troops clashed briefly along their common frontier. Since then, each country has maintained up to a million men in combat readiness in the border area.

## France Narcotics Trial Adjourned on 1st Day

DRAGUIGNAN, France, June 5 (AP) — The hashish-smuggling trial of Christina von Opel, heiress to a West German auto fortune, today was adjourned shortly after its opening after unspecified new evidence was offered. No resumption date was set.

Miss von Opel and seven alleged accomplices are accused of smuggling 1,620 kilograms (3,564 pounds) of hashish into France. She was arrested in July, 1977, after the hashish was discovered in two apartments she had rented in St. Tropez.

## Pope Urges Full Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

mixed emotions of thousands of Poles from Silesia who came here for two days of special masses in their honor. Silesia, in southern Poland, is the country's industrial heartland. The region is populated with coal miners and steelworkers who have at times demonstrated against government actions. Religious sentiment is high in the region where one of Poland's holy shrines, Fiekiary Slaskie, is located.

In his previous role as archbishop of Cracow, the pope visited the shrine yearly. Government authorities turned down a request by Polish bishops and the Vatican allow the pope to return to shrine as the pontiff.

The government's move angered many people. "We are absolutely shocked," said a miner from Silesia. "It was his wish to come. He was a worker and people terribly disappointed."

## Peru Reinstates

Warrantless Arrests  
LIMA, June 5 (UPI) — The government, faced with a strike public school teachers, today continued a five-month-old suspension of a constitutional guarantee against arrests without judicial warrants. The suspension, renewed one month, began earlier this year during a general strike.

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## No-Win Situation Seen

## Carter Appears Headed For Difficult Campaign

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — President Carter appears to be heading into the 1980 presidential campaign with the prospect that he will become embroiled in a "no-win" economic situation that could leave him vulnerable in the primaries and general election.

Although economic forecasts always are tenuous, the growing consensus among economists and worried Democratic politicians is that the economy will be in a recession next year, with inflation still rampant.

Moreover, there seems to be little, at least for the short run, that Mr. Carter can do to alter this. Even if he moved to shift policy now, it probably would not affect the economy until after the 1980 election.

Indeed, insiders concede that the White House still has not even decided on a strategy to deal with the dilemma politically. There is on grand campaign theme or new proposal waiting in the wings.

**New Powers**  
Last week, seeking to shore up a battered economic policy, the president conferred sweeping new powers on a small group of advisers headed by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal. Mr. Carter will attend the group's meetings personally.

Aides said the president took his steps because of widespread public perceptions that his policies were focused and often contradictory — a charge that a good many administration insiders concede has some foundation.

The forecasts have been wrong before, of course. Economists widely predicted a recession for mid- or late 1978, and none occurred. At the same time, the double-digit inflation rate this year took most of them by surprise.

But the signals now are so strong that even many conservatives are fearful that the economy already may have begun sliding into a recession — possibly somewhat deeper than they were forecasting last January.

There also are these factors:  
• Inflation already has intensified in an underlying rate of 8 to 9 percent — from 6 percent a year ago — and few economists believe it will slow substantially without a serious recession.

• Mr. Carter's wage-price guidelines program, already flagging in the face of the staggering rise in prices earlier this year, has been hit by a major setback by the courts and currently is in shambles.

• Finally, even Mr. Carter's economic advisers are conceding that Americans will suffer a decline in the "real" income — a situation that is difficult for any incumbent to overcome, even in less-lame times.

**Biggest Danger**  
Analysts say that the most Mr. Carter can hope for is that the worst of the recession will be over before the November election. (The latest side of the equation seems most hopeless, at least for the moment.)

The biggest danger may be that slump will hit most fiercely at the start of the spring primary when Mr. Carter may be most vulnerable — particularly if Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., decides to enter the race.

Key Carter aides insist they are not that worried. They argue that the important thing is not whether the economy has slowed, but which direction it is headed. If things are back on the upswing, Mr. Carter will come out all right.

But as Mr. Carter may recall, public perception often lags behind a turn in the economy. And an unexpected "uptick" in the jobless rate contributed substantially to his own defeat of former President Gerald Ford in 1976.

The question is, what can the president do politically?

**Free-Swinging Campaign**  
Some White House insiders hope that a free-swinging campaign will give Mr. Carter an opportunity to explain himself more credibly than he has been able to so far in his role as president.

"Politically, our only hope is to make people recognize that the president's balanced approach to economic issues is the right one, even though everyone can't get what he wants," an aide says. "We feel he can do that better in a campaign."

But to many analysts, such harking back to 1976 sounds laden with pitfalls. In 1976, Mr. Carter was new and fresh-sounding, without a presidential record to defend. And there was little real prospect of Sen. Kennedy's entering the race.

**U.S. Plans to Request Whaling Moratorium**  
WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP) — The United States will propose an international moratorium on all commercial whaling, Richard Frank, the U.S. delegate to the International Whaling Commission said yesterday.

However, the move would not affect Alaskan Eskimos who are allowed to catch a limited number of whales for their subsistence, he said in testimony before a House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee.

**U.S. Opens Land for West Coal Mining**  
By Bill Still  
WASHINGTON, June 5 — Vast stretches of Western U.S. coal lands were reopened to potential mining yesterday with the end of an eight-year federal moratorium on its coal leasing program.

The action was announced by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, who said that the program was "the key stone to President Carter's goal of better using America's most abundant fuel."

Various legal requirements probably will delay lease transactions until 1981 or 1982. But the decision appeared to resolve most of the remaining disputes over coal leasing among government, industry and environmentalists, and could prove to be an important step in expanding the use of Western coal.

The first lease sales are expected to make available 1.5 billion tons of coal in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, Mr. Andrus said. How much coal might result from the leases depends on the marketplace at the time, he said. It probably will be 1983 before any of the coal is mined, he added.

Mr. Andrus said that the coal may be used in place of oil in existing electric power plants. Energy companies also are studying ways to extract natural gas and other petroleum substitutes from coal.

The program, outlined by Mr. Andrus generally seemed to satisfy both environmental groups and the coal industry, which have battled in and out of the courts through the 1970s over Western coal issues.

Leasing was halted in 1971 to discourage massive speculation that did not result in increased production. The Nixon administration's efforts to resume leasing were blocked in court by environmental organizations, which argued that the government had not prepared adequate environmental impact plans for the proposed mining.

In the meantime, Congress revised the leasing laws and passed the 1977 strip mining act, which was intended in part to prevent destruction of the land during mining. Most Western coal lies in thick seams near the surface, and is removed through strip mining.

Before leasing can resume, the government must choose the areas to be offered, prepare regional environmental impact statements and eliminate from the plan regions that are considered unsuitable for mining, such as those near national parks and wildlife preserves.

Mr. Andrus also proposed rules to make it tougher for speculators to participate in the lottery program of buying federal oil and gas leases. The plan is to make more leased areas available for immediate development, particularly by wildcaters and independent oil companies.

**U.S. Jewish Group Claims Letter Bombs**  
NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI) — A group calling itself the Jewish Action Movement yesterday claimed responsibility for letter bombs mailed to neo-Nazi leaders and warned that there would be more.

The group said it sent a package bomb to Gerhard Lauck, a member of the German and American Nazi parties; one to a Nazi group in Arlington, Va., and another to a group in Cicero, Ill. All three bombs were disarmed by authorities and no one was injured.

**Vietnam Charges China Planning To Renew War**  
BANGKOK, June 5 (UPI) — Vietnam said today that China is planning a new war and is testing Vietnamese defenses with small probes all along their 750-mile common border.

The official Vietnam News Agency said that Chinese troops and intelligence squads raided Vietnam 19 times last week, wounding a Vietnamese civilian. Hanoi dismissed Chinese claims of similar attacks into China by Vietnamese troops and agents.

Chinese "slanders cannot cover up their own armed provocations and preparations for a new military adventure against Vietnam," the news agency said in a report monitored in Bangkok.

Hanoi also charged in the report that Chinese ships had entered Vietnamese waters near the border three times between May 18 and May 23, but did not say if warships were involved.

Vietnam has remained on a war footing since the four-week Chinese invasion almost three months ago.

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Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Douglas Costle, left, and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger at the White House reveal plans to increase unleaded gasoline production.

## Air-Quality Rules Eased

## U.S. Tries to Spur Unleaded Gas Output

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)

The Carter administration, acknowledging a difficult decision between the desire for clean air and the clamor for more gasoline, relaxed its air-quality standards yesterday in an effort to increase production of unleaded gasoline.

The administration also said that it would allow refiners to charge two cents more per gallon for unleaded gasoline produced beyond present levels.

Officials said that the shortage of unleaded gasoline has led motorists to use leaded gasoline, thereby destroying their cars' catalytic converters, which filter out hydrocarbons that are a major component of smog.

Douglas Costle, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said that "there is a risk of modest increases in hydrocarbons, but also the risk of using unleaded gasoline in catalytic converters, which would destroy the catalysts."

He said that the nation has "\$7 billion tied up in those catalysts. We're seeing a disturbing rate of switchover, because people with catalytic cars are using leaded gasoline because they can't get unleaded."

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger estimated that the relaxed regulations would increase the production of unleaded gasoline by 30,000 barrels a day, and would save 300,000 barrels a day that would have been lost had tighter regulations taken effect. In addition, the new regulations provide incentives for refiners to shift up to about 800,000 barrels a day from leaded to unleaded production.

**Effects to Be Felt Soon**

Mr. Schlesinger said that 40 percent of the gasoline now produced is unleaded. He estimated that the new regulations and price incentives would increase the production of unleaded to 45 percent. "We should see an effect within one or two weeks," Mr. Costle said.

The administration also suspended, until Oct. 1, a ban on MMT, an additive used to boost the octane of unleaded gasoline.

It also deferred, for a year, a regulation that would reduce from 8 grams to 5 grams the per-gallon maximum of lead permitted in leaded gasoline. But to qualify for that deferral a refiner will be required to produce at least 45 percent of its gasoline as unleaded, or to increase its ratio of unleaded to total gasoline production by 8 percent over the same quarter of the previous year.

Administration officials said that an analysis of gasoline lead and effects to be felt soon.

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## U.S. Auditors Say Carter Withheld Campaign Debt

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — Federal Elections Commission auditors have alleged that President Carter's 1976 campaign committee failed to disclose a \$134,000 debt to the Gerald R. Ford Adversing Agency, which handled the Carter media effort.

It is unclear what action the commission might take in connection with the findings, although the matter has apparently been referred to the office of the FEC general counsel.

The Carter committee, according to FEC documents, disputed the auditors' contention that the \$134,000 actually constituted a debt.

If it was a debt, the committee could be accused of violating the law that requires public reporting of all campaign debts. In addition, such a finding would raise questions about whether the committee accepted a private contribution in the form of a Rafshoon loan, in violation of the law that governed the federally financed campaign.

The Rafshoon funds were not mentioned in an audit report on the Carter campaign released yesterday. That report called on the campaign to repay \$50,202 to the Treasury because of other, unrelated campaign-reporting violations, including failure to properly document the spending of about \$15,000 in "get out the vote" money dispersed by the campaign on election day.

**'Certain Issues'**  
A footnote to the audit report stated that "certain issues relating to the committee's reporting of debts and obligations" had been deleted because the general counsel was looking into them, a process which requires secrecy under FEC law.

The Rafshoon matter, to which the footnote evidently referred, appeared to have been included inadvertently among 5,000 pages of work papers accompanying the audit report.

In the work papers, the auditors gave the exact amount of the debt as \$134,482.85. They reported that it had not been disclosed "on any reports filed" under the election law. The auditors recommended that the FEC order the committee to amend its campaign finance reports to reflect the debt "until that amount is extinguished." No one would comment yesterday on what became of that recommendation.

**Bug Takeover Prompts Alert In S. Dakota**  
PIERRE, S.D., June 5 (UPI) — Gov. William Janklow has declared a grasshopper emergency in South Dakota because field surveys indicate more than 600,000 acres of land contain at least eight grasshoppers per square yard.

"If we don't take steps to stop the grasshoppers now, the infested areas will expand and have a devastating effect on future crops," Gov. Janklow said yesterday in declaring the emergency.

The governor authorized the state Department of Agriculture to establish a grasshopper control program and said that he would ask the legislature's Interim Appropriations Committee for funding.

**India-Romania Talks**  
BUCHAREST, June 5 (UPI) — Indian Defense Minister and Deputy Premier Jagjivan Ram held talks today with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on major world issues and bilateral relations.



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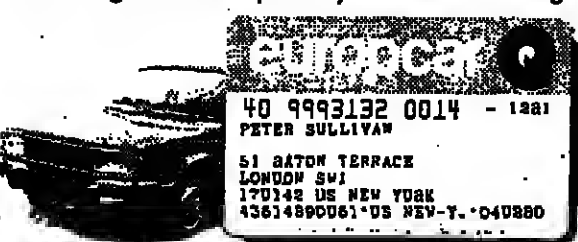
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## During Last 5 Years

## FAA Reports on U.S. 747s Show Flaws

By Robert L. Jackson  
and Gaylord Shaw

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 5 — Mechanics have found cracks on other defects in 37 engine-mount assemblies on Boeing 747s during the last five years — flaws spotlighted by last month's crash in Chicago of another wide-bodied plane, a McDonnell-Douglas DC-10.

A Los Angeles Times examination of "service difficulty reports" at the Federal Aviation Administration record center here shows that the third major U.S. wide-bodied craft, Lockheed's L-1011, has had only one reported engine-mount problem in the same period. Inspections of DC-10s found 62 defects in mounting assemblies during the five years before the May 25 crash of an American Airlines DC-10 that killed 274 persons. The plane crashed after its left engine tore loose from the wing, apparently disabling the hydraulic system.

Four days later, the FAA grounded all 138 U.S. DC-10s for inspections that have showed 68 of the planes to have engine-assembly defects. The FAA also said that it would review its inspection procedures for other wide-bodied U.S.

aircraft, including 114 747s, 83 L-1011s and seven A-300 European-made airplanes.

The Times' review of the FAA reports here found that problems similar to that of the DC-10s, but not as numerous, have been detected in 747s. The problems included pylon cracks ranging from less than an inch to more than four inches, fractured bolts and evidence of "stress corrosion" in engine mountings. In all cases, the airlines told the FAA that the engine-mount problems had been corrected before the craft were placed back in service.

## Returned for Analysis

For example, in 1975, a Northwest Airlines mechanic reported finding a fractured bolt in a DC-10's engine mount. "Failed bolt returned to aircraft manufacturer for analysis," he wrote. A follow-up report showed that McDonnell-Douglas tests found the bolt had fractured because of "stress corrosion."

The manufacturer "is continuing to evaluate all engine-mount bolts," the report said, while Northwest Airlines was "initiating program to inspect all installed bolts."

An analysis of the engine-mount reports shows that defects typically have been found earlier in DC-10s

than in 747s. The affected DC-10s had logged an average of 7,300 hours' flight time, while the 747s had recorded an average of 16,500 hours.

An FAA official said that such deficiencies may have developed earlier in the DC-10s because they have more landings and takeoffs, via a vis in-flight hours, than do 747s. Landings and takeoffs put more stress on engine assemblies than level flight does, he noted.

In Seattle, a Boeing spokesman said the fact that there are "only 37 of these reports [on 747 engine mounts] is a pretty good service record considering the number of planes in service."

Los Angeles Times

## Grounding Ordered

WASHINGTON, June 5 — The FAA yesterday ordered part of the nation's DC-10 fleet grounded until the planes can be inspected for defects similar to those found during inspections last week. The FAA said it believes that fewer than 20 of 138 U.S. DC-10s would be involved. Amending a directive issued last week, the order applies only to DC-10s whose engine pylons were removed and reinstalled after completion of the most recent FAA-ordered inspection.

The action occurred after the National Transportation Safety Board called for the grounding of all DC-10s that had undergone inspections in which engine pylon mountings had been removed without first separating the engine from the pylon. The problems were said to be associated with the improper reinstallation of the engine-pylon assembly.

The board noted that McDonnell-Douglas had recommended that, when DC-10 pylons had to be removed, the engine be taken out of the pylon first. Before the May 25 crash, American and other DC-10 operators had been removing the pylon and engine in a single fork-lift operation.

American issued a statement defending its maintenance procedures as "sound, efficient, and precise," adding that it had changed its inspection procedures to comply with the recommendations. American said that it had inspected all its DC-10s, and that two with "minor flaws" were being repaired.

[United Press International reported that a tire dropped from an airliner yesterday and bounced on a residential street in Richmond, Calif., narrowly missing residents. The 235-pound tire apparently blew out when a Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing 727 took off from San Francisco International Airport en route to Reno, Nev.]

Los Angeles Times



Conservative leader Joe Clark, right, is sworn in as Canada's 16th prime minister in Ottawa.

## Few Quebecois in Government

## Clark, Cabinet Take Office in Ottawa

By Stanley Meisler

TORONTO, June 5 — Joe Clark took three oaths of allegiance yesterday as the 16th prime minister of Canada and then introduced a Cabinet that had few representatives from the province of Quebec.

On the day before his 40th birthday, Clark became the youngest prime minister in Canadian history in a simple ceremony before Governor General Edward Schreyer at the latter's official residence, Rideau Hall, in Ottawa.

Since the victory of his Progressive Conservative Party in the May 22 federal elections, Mr. Clark had tried hard to persuade prominent Quebecois to join his new Cabinet. But his Cabinet of 30 will include only four Quebec ministers — the only two members of the House of Commons that his party managed to elect in Quebec and two Quebecois from the ceremonial Senate.

The failure to obtain a stronger Quebec representation presages trouble for Mr. Clark as he tries to keep Canada united in the face of a strong separatist movement from the largely French-speaking province.

A prominent member of the Clark Cabinet will be its only woman, 53-year-old Flora MacDonald of Kingston, Ont., who becomes secretary of state for external

affairs. Secretary MacDonald, a member of Parliament for the last seven years, ran against Mr. Clark for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party in 1976 but withdrew in his favor after the second ballot.

The minister of finance, who usually attracts the most attention of all those in the Cabinet, is to be filled by John Crosbie, a 43-year-old former Liberal from Newfoundland. A fiscal conservative and a former minister of finance in the Newfoundland provincial government, Mr. Crosbie has had a reputation in his three years in the House of Commons as a wise-cracking punster. But he is a lawyer who studied at the London School of Economics, and his admirers insist that he will easily master the rigors of the job.

The day of inauguration featured no speeches. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who has been in office 11 years, handed his resignation to Mr.

Schreyer. As head of the Liberal Party, Mr. Trudeau becomes leader of the opposition in the Commons. Mr. Clark was sworn in in less than 10 minutes. The Cabinet was then presented to the governor general and sworn in.

## Issue of Quebec

Mr. Clark, whose party is short of a majority of the House of Commons by six seats, has said that he does not intend to call Parliament into session until the fall. His minority government may have trouble passing legislation, but his main problem will probably center on Quebec.

In the May 22 election, Canadians voted essentially along ethnic lines. Quebec Premier Rene Levesque has said that this outcome confirmed the two-nation concept of Canada. And the election results probably helped him win support Sunday from the Parti Quebecois at its convention in Quebec.

The party agreed that a referendum should be held in the province on whether Quebec should seek negotiations for sovereignty while keeping a close economic association with Canada. No date for the referendum has been announced, but Mr. Levesque has said that he would announce it before June 22.

Los Angeles Times

## Thai-Polish Trade Pact

BANGKOK, June 5 (AP) — Poland and Thailand have agreed to conclude a trade pact, a Commerce Ministry spokesman said today. He said that, under the agreement, both countries would grant each other most-favored-nation treatment.

## Strike Continues in Managua

## Guerrillas Are in Control Of Nicaragua's Second City

MANAGUA, June 5 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas controlled the city of Leon today and Managua was a virtual ghost town, paralyzed by a general strike.

The National Guard said that it was sending reinforcements to retake Leon, the country's second largest city. Residents of Leon, 55 miles northwest of Managua, kept the doors of their houses open on orders from guerrillas who yesterday beat back National Guard troops until a heavy rainstorm in the evening ended the fighting, witnesses said.

National guardsmen said that rebels ambushed a convoy of 25 soldiers, a Sherman tank and two armored cars sent from Managua to Leon, killing six guardsmen. Two guerrillas died in the fighting.

## Battle in Masaya

Many of the city's streets were gutted from dozens of rockets poured on rebel strongholds by National Guard planes. Inhabitants of the poor sections of Leon, fled to the countryside to avoid air attacks.

In Masaya, 18 miles east of Managua, government troops and guerrillas fought battles in the Indian sector of Momimbo, witnesses said.

Hundreds of armed guardsmen patrolled the deserted streets of Managua in anticipation of rebel attacks on businesses defying the guerrilla call for a nationwide general strike to topple President Anastasio Somoza.

"None of my employees have shown up for work," a Managua businessman said. "It's too dangerous. Everybody is afraid."

Only a handful of markets, gasoline stations and banks were open.

## Nigerian Troops Pull Out of Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad, June 5 (AP) — The Nigerian Army's peacekeeping force, stationed here for the last three months to enforce a truce in Chad's civil war, was withdrawn last weekend, the Chad provisional government announced.

The government last week demanded the removal of the 1,850 Nigerian soldiers, accusing them of behaving like an occupation force in conquered territory. The withdrawal began Sunday and was completed yesterday. France maintains a force of about 2,000 men in Ndjamena at the request of the Chad government and despite demands by Nigeria, Libya and other African countries that the French be withdrawn.

yesterday and public transportation was virtually nonexistent.

Mr. Somoza ordered 2,000 national guardsmen stationed around the capital to protect businesses from guerrilla threats that any shop that remained open would be burned down.

## Nine Guerrillas Killed

A guard spokesman said yesterday that nine guerrillas were killed trying to ambush two government patrols in Matagalpa, 81 miles north of Managua. He said that another nine were killed near Chinandega, 80 miles northwest of Managua.

The spokesman said that the rebels killed seven guardsmen yesterday in fighting near Rivas, 30 miles from the Costa Rican border. Battles have raged in the southwestern area for a week.

## Press Protection Is Isolated Topic In Unesco Study

ACAPULCO, Mexico, June 5 (UPI) — Proponents of a free international press won a tactical victory here yesterday when Sean MacBride, president of a Unesco commission studying the world media, ruled to consider rules of protection for journalists separately from a journalist code of behavior.

"There was a suspicion by the West, and it was justified," said a Western press source, "that [the Third World] was trying to pass off the protection of journalists as bait to adopt an 'international code of ethics' to suppress free international journalism." He added that Mr. MacBride "sees that the protection of journalists would go down in flames if it is linked to the code."

The 16-member commission is spending five days discussing the role of major international news agencies as purveyors of information. They will debate a code of ethics, whereby journalists would be obliged to follow universal rules of conduct, and correspondents' protection rights. Those matters will be included in a report on the world press to Unesco in Belgrade in 1980.

Under the proposed protection of journalists, the international community would be expected to protect journalists' physical well-being and professional integrity, particularly in crisis situations.



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Phalangist Leader Pierre Gemayel's car burns in Beirut Monday after an assassination attempt.

## Christians Hold Protest Strike in Beirut

BEIRUT, June 5 (AP) — Christians held a general strike today in Beirut and their Mount Lebanon enclave to protest an attempt yesterday to assassinate one of their leaders, Pierre Gemayel.

### uzorewa Told to Give Proof of Plot Charge

LISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, June 5 (AP) — Black politician banezi Sibhole, protesting the detention without charge of 14 of his colleagues, yesterday challenged the new government to back up its proof of a plot to assassinate Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa and his aides.

that buzzed Palestinian chieftain Yasser Arafat's strongholds on the southern edge of the Moslem sector.

A PLO spokesman called the flights a violation of the six-day-old UN-sponsored cease-fire that halted nine days of air, sea and land assaults by Israel against the Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

Remote Control Blast  
A booby-trapped car was exploded by remote control as the private limousine of Mr. Gemayel, the leader of the Phalangist Party,

passed through the northern edge of Beirut's eastern enclave.

Mr. Gemayel, 74, was slightly injured by the blast, a bystander was killed and 16 were wounded, police reported. The Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio station said that Mr. Gemayel's escape had spared Lebanon a new disaster.

Mr. Gemayel's two sons, who head the party's political and military branches, escaped similar assassination attempts earlier this year.

## U.S. Condemns Israel Plan For West Bank Settlement

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — The State Department formally warned Israel yesterday that its decision to establish a new civilian settlement on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, just as new negotiations with Egypt are beginning, could undermine the U.S.-sponsored effort for a broader Arab-Israeli peace.

Issuing its first sharp condemnation of Israel since the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed here March 26, the department termed the Israeli Cabinet's decision "harmful to the peace process, and particularly regrettable at this time."

As department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d was delivering the condemnation at a press briefing here, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis was registering the same pro-

test with the Israeli government in Tel Aviv.

The condemnation was triggered by an 8-5 vote by the Israeli Cabinet Sunday to permit the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) movement to begin immediately a settlement near Nablus, a center of Palestinian nationalism for the 1.1 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Prime Minister Menachem Begin voted for approval of the settlement.

Arrangement  
The resumption of the bitter dispute over new Israeli settlements, which has flared intermittently between the two governments since the Camp David summit last September, appears to pose a serious threat to the credibility of the diplomatic process that the summit set in motion.

## Soviet Moves in S. Yemen Keep Oman Forces on Alert

By Drew Middleton

SARFAIT, Oman (NYT) — From a cliff 4,000 feet above the Indian Ocean, the territory of Southern Yemen was discernible.

The wind blew strong and cool. About 2,000 feet below, a helicopter flutted over the hills between the cliff and the sea, dropping meat to outposts of an Omani infantry battalion.

Hacked into the stone and sand was the battalion headquarters, heavily protected by sandbags. Further back were 105-millimeter guns. The rebellion against the sultan of Oman ended three years ago, but the frontier is still patrolled to guard against raids from Southern Yemen — where Soviet military presence is increasing — and to pick up refugees who filter across, braving minefields and gunfire from a Southern Yemeni brigade on the other side.

"They're not much, the Yemenis," said Peter Williams, a British major who is second in command of the battalion. "There's a lot of desertion. Some of the companies are down to 20 men. The Russian advisers only go down to battalion level."

Omani Soldiers Praised  
The British officers and noncommissioned officers who train Omanis on more advanced weapons, such as the Raptor surface-to-air missile, praise the Omanis. They find them tough, amenable to discipline and aggressive. The bulk of the army is from the more populous areas in the north.

But at Salala, capital of Dhofar province, there are two Baluchi regiments. A third is in the mountains along the coast. Baluchi regiments have British colonels and

mainly British officers, in contrast with the Omani battalions, each of which is commanded by an Omani officer second in command.

The Baluchis are highly trained, competent mercenaries drawn from their tribal region in Pakistan. The British here, with their green and blue turbans and their penchant for soldiering in the outback, are a last vestige of that vanished empire. Some officers admit they are more at home here than they are doing garrison duty in West Germany or Britain. Some admittedly are in it for the higher pay.

But all see service here as experience in conditions not far from war. "There's a threat over there," they add, pointing toward Southern Yemen.

Soviet Connection  
The threat lies not in the 30 or 40 rebels who have been at large in Dhofar, two of whom were killed by an army patrol recently. Rather, it is in the augmentation of Soviet air, ground and sea strength in Southern Yemen.

Reidar operated by the British picks up Soviet MiG-21s, flown by Russians, and MiG-17s, flown by Cubans, on daily patrols over the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The Omani Air Force recently spotted a destroyer of the Krivak class off the coast. The air force, of British Jaguar strike aircraft and Hunter fighters, is piloted and maintained by the British. But here again "Organization," as it is called, is working.

In three or four years, after training, all the pilots will be Omani, although the British will probably remain as instructors and in maintenance and communications.

Aden, according to intelligence reports, is rapidly becoming the main Soviet base in the region. A cruiser and three destroyers are based there. Submarine pens are being built for 10 craft and will be ready early next year. Inland from Aden, the Russians have built a large radar and communications complex. East Germans run two other centers for command, control and communications in Southern Yemen. The East Germans also are said to run the police force and foreign intelligence.

A destroyer and a squadron of motor torpedo boats have been established on the coast at Cape Mukalla to meet the threat implicit in the Soviet buildup. Oman, with a population of about a million and a half, is striving to modernize its forces.

At present, the sultan hopes that

Saudi Arabia, which sees a threat in the Soviet military presence, will finance the purchase of TOW missiles from the United States. These will be mounted on jeeps to face the Soviet tanks in the forces of Southern Yemen. Helicopters, it was explained, would be too expensive. Oman has no tanks. They also are too expensive. Oman's strategy is defensive. The forces here are not allowed to approach the Southern Yemeni frontier and the air force stays out of Southern Yemeni airspace.

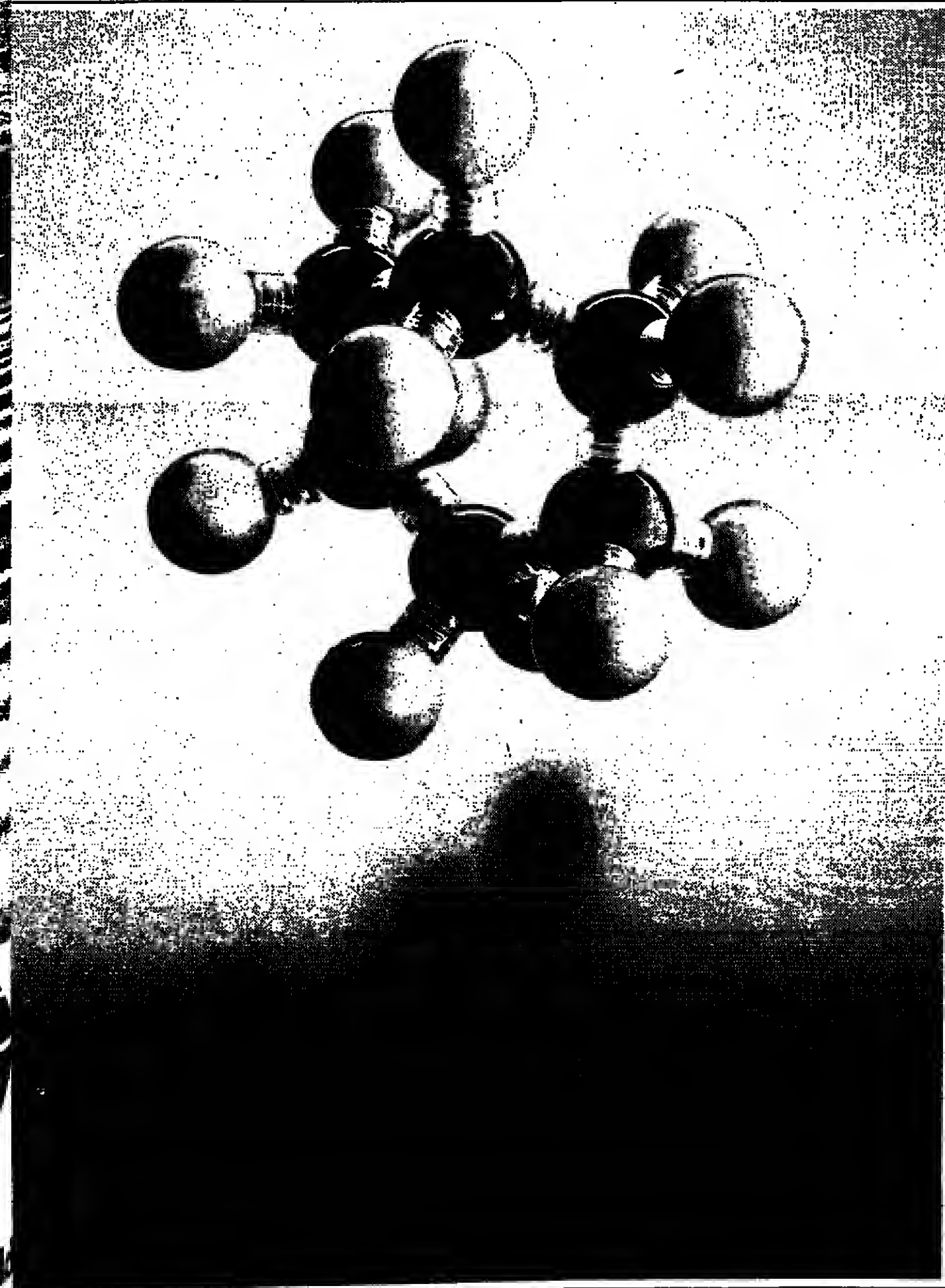
Geneva Communist Mayor  
GENEVA, June 5 (AP) — A Communist mayor was elected today for the first time in the city of Geneva, traditionally a Communist stronghold. Roger Dafflon was elected to the largely representative post for a year's term.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
Page 6 Wednesday, June 6, 1979

## D-Day Plus 35 Years

There could be dispute as to the decisiveness of the Normandy landings in World War II, as compared to, say, Stalingrad, El Alamein or the naval battle of the Philippine Sea. But June 6, 1944, does have a very special meaning for the community of nations around the Atlantic Ocean. For it was a supreme, united effort, and it led, over the beaches and cliffs, through the hedgerows, to victory.

Thirty-five years later it is still possible to speculate on the meaning of that victory. There have been wars since the Germans surrendered at Rheims and the Japanese on the battleship Missouri — wars costly in lives and in human confidence. Yet it is worth remembering that if one relates D-Day to some critical event in World War I — the turning back of the Germans at the Marne in 1914, for example — there may be cause for cautious optimism.

Thirty-five years after the Allied victory at the Marne would bring the accounting to the fall of 1949. That would include four terrible years of the war that began in 1914, and would reach to a world that was still patching itself together after another, even more awesome conflict, still rebuilding cities pulverized by shells and bombs, still mourning the dead of battlefields, bombardments — and concentration camps. All the evils that infuse the world today can hardly add up to

the woes that two great wars imposed within a single generation.

World War I saw the rebirth of many nationalities with the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires and the trimming down of Bismarck's Germany. World War II brought, oddly enough, something of a reversal of this process in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, with the advance of the Red Army. But Moscow's empire still bears the seeds of 19th century nationalism — and in Asia and Africa a wealth of nations have won independence as the imperialism of Western Europe shredded away.

This has caused many tensions, as well as much satisfaction around the globe. The United Nations seems hardly able to bring more drive to cooperation than did the League of Nations, and the fear of another world conflict with the ominous addition of nuclear weapons to the fray, hangs over humanity. But for the 34 years in which that conflict has been avoided and for the many agencies in which people can work together there remains some reason for hope. And for the mindless terror of Nazism, one of the worst wrongs that history has inflicted on mankind, which D-Day did so much to bring down, there is still reason for heartfelt thanks to the men who stormed ashore in Normandy, 35 years ago today.

## The Case for Decontrol

Very gradually, the process of decontrolling oil prices is beginning. The effects on fuel costs will hardly be perceptible before next year, but the political debate is already reaching full volume. President Carter has made the right choice. But he has left a great many people under the impression that decontrol will necessarily impose tremendous costs on them in order to get only a trivial reduction in oil imports. The case for decontrol is far better than that.

The purpose of decontrol is to hold down U.S. consumption and, in cooperation with other industrial countries, create a little slack in world oil markets. In a slack market, with just a bit more oil for sale than the buyers need, the oil-exporting countries can't keep raising prices or leveling political threats at their customers. The difference between slack and shortage is no more than a couple of percentage points. Changes in U.S. oil imports that look small in absolute terms are, in fact, extremely important in the strategy to recover from OPEC the leverage that, unthinkingly and most unwisely, the industrial nations lost to it in the early 1970s.

As the price of oil goes up, people will find other ways to accomplish the same purposes that oil serves. The greatest inhibition to the wider use of solar energy is simply the low cost of oil. At present prices, it's still cheaper for a lot of homeowners to waste heat than to install storm windows. That's why most of

the major conservation and environmental organizations support the decontrol of oil prices.

Nobody knows whether higher prices will bring large new oil discoveries in the United States. But it's perfectly obvious that the system of controls was artificially holding down production. Under decontrol, that perversity has already been largely eliminated.

With decontrol, the price of oil will certainly rise. But doesn't it strike you that, even under the protection of controls, it has been rising fiercely fast? That protection is, in fact, spurious. Because controls have held domestic prices low, Americans have used more than they otherwise would have done, and that in turn has made it much easier for the oil-exporting countries to keep raising the world prices that are now feeding back into the U.S. economy. It is quite possible that Americans are paying higher oil prices today, after eight years of controls, than they would be paying if there had been no controls at all.

For the future, a stiff tax on oil production can recapture part of this rising cost for the public. If Congress uses the money to cut payroll taxes, as it ought to do, it will both hold down inflation and soften the impact on consumers. The burdens of decontrol can be mitigated by careful public policy. The benefits of decontrol are indispensable.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Guns to Ulster

Fresh reports of the State Department's licensing of an earlier shipment of guns to the police in Northern Ireland raise a nice question. The guns were sent through a friendly British government in a duly constituted uniformed police force — the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) — fighting terrorists. Yet the RUC, through not exclusively sectarian, is still widely perceived as an instrument of the Protestant majority. It has acted against Protestant terrorists but its chief adversaries have been terrorists from the Catholic minority. It has recently been indicted by a commission of the British government itself for mistreating terrorist suspects. Should these 3,000 .357 magnum handguns and 500 automatic rifles have been licensed for sale?

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass., thinks not. He said the other day that many Irish Americans regard the RUC as an instrument of repression wielded by the British through their Protestant surrogates, and that selling arms legally to the RUC would undermine the successful effort he and others have made to induce Irish Americans to stop running guns illegally to terrorists of the Irish Republican Army. The new British gov-

ernment responded with prompt and predictable outrage at what it obviously took to be politically motivated interference in a dead serious internal affair. The State Department, as usual, backed the British, stating, "Our people thought [the licensing] was all right. There is a government of Northern Ireland. This is for the police force of Northern Ireland."

But of course there is not, in the usual sense, "a government of Northern Ireland." Britain suspended self-rule in Ulster and now rules directly. The British can fairly claim that it is an old IRA tactic to combat the RUC, by propaganda as by bullets. The RUC has indeed a thankless task in its anti-terrorist mission, and its losses — 120 men in 10 years — are to be mourned. Questioning the sale of guns to the RUC is a political act. But selling the guns is a political act, too. The answer, if there is one, lies in a British initiative aimed at restoring self-government in Ulster. Until that happens, questions will and should be raised about the U.S. government's support of a British policy that does not yet seem fully committed to that goal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
June 6, 1904

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia North American commented in an editorial on the extensive, and effective, use of naval mines in the Far East war: "The setting aloft of mines mbs naval warfare of much of its heroic appeal. The torpedo boat and the submarine strike in the dark, yet at least they are operated by men who challenge death with every movement. But the mine is an inhuman thing, a contrivance of soulless metal, that drifts silently beneath the surface of the water and kills its hundreds without the saving grace of heroism or honor."

PARIS — The most practical recent suggestion for traveling from this planet to the moon (Jules Verne discounted) has been offered by a German professor, according to the Societe Astronomique de France, which awarded Herr Oberth its annual international prize of 5,000 francs. According to the donors, the young German professor's suggestion does away with the terrestrial attraction exerted upon a projectile. He does it by increasing the speed of the projectile. Simple. . . isn't it? Of course, there would be the problem of renewing the air within such a projectile.



'Double-Digit, Double Trouble, Let Inflation Boil and Bubble.'

## How to Help Bishop Muzorewa

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Now that Bishop Muzorewa is in power in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Ian Smith is more or less out, the new prime minister and his government have three high-priority tasks — none of which would be aided by U.S. action to lift economic sanctions.

First, Muzorewa needs to demonstrate some appreciable measure of independence from Smith and the white minority that still holds major Cabinet positions and 28 percent of the seats in Parliament. This won't be easy because the white parliamentary bloc can prevent any constitutional change; and if the government improves currently inferior services (such as medical care and education) to the black majority at the expense of the vastly better services provided for the white minority, whites may begin to abandon the country in greater numbers.

But without a believable show of independence, the Muzorewa government has little hope of accomplishing its second high-priority task — to win over, however gradually, some of the thousands of blacks either fighting in the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces or supporting one of the Patriotic Front parties in the Muzorewa government. These parties believe that an government arranged by Smith could be anything but a front for continued white dominance; they view Muzorewa himself as a weak and willing tool of Smith.

### A Tool

The third necessity for the bishop — making visible progress toward ending the guerrilla war and bringing peace to Zimbabwe Rhodesia — is secondly depends on the first two. His government has no hope of achieving peace and stability unless the Patriotic Front parties can be brought into some kind of arrangement acceptable to all sides; and that can't be done as long as those parties regard the new government as a tool of the white minority.

If President Carter determines by his June 15 deadline that he should lift sanctions, that would no doubt give the Muzorewa government a boost and probably shore up the staggering Rhodesian economy. But it would not demonstrate the government's independence of white control or attract the Patriotic Front parties to its support; and therefore it would not help bring an end to the war.

It could have the opposite effect. The new government might then appear to have been accepted and

propped up by the West without having done anything to appeal to the Front. Not much would be likely to cause the Front to prepare itself for a long fight by new calls for help from the Soviet Union, Cuba, East Germany and China.

How could that be in the U.S. interest, let alone that of southern Africa? On the other hand, constructive pressure on the Muzorewa government to move toward its necessary goals might well be brought by the promise of an end to sanctions — perhaps progressively — as progress is demonstrated. The bishop may need as much Western help in combating Smith and the white minority as in fighting the Patriotic Front; but the more he is helped to cope with the former, the better chance he has to deal with the latter.

All that argues against precipitate action by Carter. But he is under severe pressure from influential senators to lift sanctions immediately. Strong public opinion also supports an end to sanctions, despite the fact that the Front parties, whose guerrilla actions finally forced the whites to accede to a form of majority rule, are excluded from the new government; and even though the whites, who for more than a decade resisted majority rule, retain a major share of power.

U.S. opinion also seems heavily impressed with the fact that an election was conducted with relative success, in contrast to the continuing guerrilla activity of the Patriotic Front. The Front and its fighters — not least because of shorthand press coverage — are widely seen here in their worst light as "terrorists" or, more often, as "Marxist terrorists." Since they are almost always called "black Marxist terrorists" as well, many Americans tend to resent them on all three counts — failing to see they are also black nationalists, black anti-colonialists and, in the eyes of much of the world, black freedom fighters.

### Compromise?

Some of them surely are Marxists, but no more so than much of the Third World the United States has to deal with; and they could more likely be kept from becoming Soviet or Chinese puppets if the West were to view their nationalist aspirations sympathetically rather than letting Communist nations provide their only support. But a shortsighted U.S. public approves one faction primarily because it was seen to have held an election.

however tardily, and rejects another because its adherents are viewed only as "black Marxist terrorists."

This phenomenon is bound to remind U.S. blacks of the racial struggle in the South 20 years ago. In those days, if a white racist sheriff announced he had decided to stop beating blacks over the head with his billy club, whites were sure to urge black "militants" to give up their demonstrations for equal rights. "The sheriff had 'compromised,' hadn't he?"

1979, The New York Times

## Economic Double-Think

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Shortly before four in the afternoon last Friday, in a mimeographed statement virtually guaranteed to go unnoticed, the White House announced the designation of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal as the "administration's chief economic spokesman." Two days later Mr. Blumenthal went on national television and justified the modesty of the announcement.

His performance made it plain that public confusion about the administration's economic policy does not spring chiefly from double-talk by a multitude of spokesmen. It derives mainly from double-think by the president.

In his appearance on the CBS program "Face the Nation," Blumenthal stressed the two major features of the president's double-think. First he said that the administration would "succeed in the long battle against inflation."

### Mild Slowdown

Second, he insisted that he saw only a mild slowdown in economic growth ahead. "There is absolutely nothing in the statistics," he said, "that indicates that we are in for a major recession of any kind."

It is barely possible that the present slowdown will last just long enough and cut just deep enough to take the steam out of inflation without spilling over into serious recession. In other words, the administration may luck out. Giving more authority to Blumenthal, with his belief in dealing with inflation over a long period of time by a wide variety of gradual methods, may even advance the luck a little.

But apart from luck, the administration does not have a lot going for it in the battle against inflation. The cost of living has recently been

going through the roof — up 13.2 percent over the first four months of this year. So it has to come down a lot before an acceptable level is reached.

Moreover, there is an enormous built-in momentum — an inertial force — behind the spate of price rises. Labor contracts have been averaging wage increases of over 8 percent annually with some ranging over 10 percent. Costs are driven up by the same amount. In the effort to maintain profit margins, companies inevitably raise prices.

In other words, there is a strong wage-price cycle at work.

### Energy

In addition, there have recently been rapid rises in the prices of goods that have become, for one reason or another, relatively scarce. Energy is the prime example. Food is another case in point. Housing still a third. The recent increases are already showing up in the cost-of-living indexes, and they are going to be working their way through the whole system for months to come.

No doubt the present slowdown will ease some of the inertial momentum for inflation. Demand will decline some. Unemployment, especially given the weak bounce-back in last month's numbers, will probably rise, and unions will come under pressure to settle for smaller wage increases. The most dramatic rises in costs of energy, food and housing are bound to slack off.

The easing off in general demand, however, is almost certain to be slight. As Blumenthal pointed out, business now has ambitious plans for capital investment. Even if a recession — that is to say, two successive quarters of negative growth — materializes, business investment will probably come on stream to bring about an early recovery.

But a short and shallow recession, which is the most likely one

present readings, cannot do much of a dent in inflation. In markets tend to be sticky, and reasons not entirely clear, it takes huge slowdown in total growth the economy to bring down the inflation rate by a fraction. There is, by Secretary Blumenthal's own account, a basic contradiction in the administration's economic forecast. His expectation of a slowdown is in conflict with his prediction that inflation will be brought under control.

To round out the bleak picture Blumenthal repeated the president's pledge that there would be no dramatic political moves — not a far more stringent program of controlling wages and prices, initiated by a temporary freeze, ignoring Britain's experience over the past three years, and the experience of the United States after the 1971 freeze of 1971. Blumenthal repeated the canard that direct controls "never did any good."

So the administration now has a raging inflation with only the weakest of weapons. The president has no stomach for a steep recession. He is unwilling, and probably unable, to mount the kind of controls Richard Nixon put into effect back in 1971. Inevitably, accordingly, people who peer hard into the future see only more inflation.

1979, Field Enterprises, Inc.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

## Carter Stays Nervous

## Kennedy's Coyness Vexes Democrats

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — If you want to know how nervous the people in Jimmy Carter's camp are about the 1980 political plans of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., consider this small but revealing incident. Last week, photostatic copies of a note from Kennedy to Carter, informing the president to speak at the Oct. 19 dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, were being passed around the White House.

The invitation (which Carter has neither accepted nor declined) was being presented to nervous Carterites as evidence that Kennedy really is not as hostile to their boss as press and public speculation would suggest. If Kennedy intends to run against the president, the insiders told each other, he certainly would not invite him to speak in late October at an event of such importance to the Kennedy family and its devoted followers.

Well, would he? Perhaps not. But the custom of inviting the incumbent president to dedicate the repository of a predecessor's papers is so well established that Lyndon B. Johnson asked Richard M. Nixon to do the honors at the LBJ Library in Austin — a thought that may chill any reassurance Carter's people derive from the Kennedy letter.

But it is not just the workers in the White House who are increasingly anxious to know what Kennedy will do next year. Their nervousness may give Kennedy a certain private pleasure. What cannot please him, however, is the growing impatience and aggravation of heavyweight political pros, who are frustrated by the senator's coyness in answering their questions about his intentions.

These are people with long-term influence in the Democratic Party who have been close to Kennedy and his family for years. They share his outlook on major issues and look forward to the time that he might be president.

Most of them would enlist willingly if Kennedy announced his candidacy tomorrow. But if Kennedy stays out, they would be for Carter against California Gov. Jerry Brown and against anyone the Republicans nominate for president.

What vexes them greatly — as they have begun to tell Kennedy — is his unwillingness to go beyond his ritualistic statement that he "expects" Carter to be nominated and "expects" to support him.

They do not understand Kennedy's refusal to take effective action

to halt the unauthorized "draft Kennedy" movements bubbling around the country.

To these pros, it is unthinkable that Kennedy would actually run for president under the auspices of the mavericks who are now doing the organizing on his behalf. But they have been looking in vain for a clear signal from Kennedy, either telling them to get in and run, or efforts themselves or to join Carter in combating them.

### Prod

Douglas Fraser, the president of the United Auto Workers, in a statement designed to prod Kennedy into a decision, told interviewers in Detroit he would have no part in a draft-Kennedy movement unless and until Kennedy makes his plans clear.

Alexander Barkan, the director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, has told Fraser he is ready to halt his regular visits with Kennedy because "I can't give the answer I need."

These are important allies — in 1980 or 1984 — Kennedy can't do without to a point. Some of his friends think he has already trespassed on their tolerance of his coyness.

A nationally prominent Democrat from Massachusetts, after checking with other long-time Kennedy lieutenants and finding that none of them had been signing whether Kennedy wanted them to "stay loose" or not, paid a call recently on the senator.

As he tells the story, he used blunt language appropriate to friends in warning Kennedy that was running out of time for tactics. "People who have been with your family for years are telling you at your word," he told the senator. "While a lot of guys will have no such claim on your loyalty, they are going ahead like you've given them the wink to get things started. If you turn around and run, you're going to make sleep-bleeps out of people who don't deserve it."

Kennedy's only reply, he says, was to reiterate what he has said publicly about intending support Carter. But in the very next breath, Kennedy reportedly said to his visitor: "Are you sure Carter is going to run? Do you think he will?"

That kind of coyness is beginning to exhaust the patience of Democrats outside the White House as much as it worries Carter circle.

1979, The Washington Post.

## Letters

### Defense Questions

These whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad. The story "Pentagon Plans Star Guides" (IHT, May 29) would seem to prove that contention for the following reasons:

- The planned 24 targeting satellites could be used by any major "enemy" power to target their missiles on U.S. installations or cities. Or, if they wished, they could jam the transmissions from these satellites, or destroy them with little difficulty.

- An alternative navigational and targeting system already exists that requires no external reference point and that achieves far greater targeting precision than 30 feet. It is inexpensive, interference-proof, and requires no space hardware. It requires only a good microprocess-

or. Trip navigation and ballistic specialists in most parts of the technologically developed world are aware of this solution.

So why this new and expensive boondoggle? It is obsolete even while in its first planning stages. It would cost U.S. taxpayers billions. Are U.S. military planners and intelligence specialists that ignorant?

A. ARNOLD.

### On Living Abroad

Jane Friedman's articles (IHT, May 22) about overseas Americans going home no doubt show a current trend resulting from new financial pressures — but somehow they leave a misleading impression as to what most long-term residents abroad are thinking.

I cannot prove it, but I am confi-

dent nine out of 10 — who are not the rotating multinational executives — have no intention of rushing off to live in the United States.

Americans abroad will not abruptly cast aside the richness and variety of life in Europe and elsewhere or the attractiveness of Paris and other communities especially when contrasted with the general decline of so many U.S. cities. They enjoy the pattern of their life here where they have their friends, their work and the know-how to cope with both the serious and frivolous aspects of living.

Money is very important to most of us and we should do more to maintain fair treatment, but within limits it is not the decisive factor for everyone.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

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Striking Similarities

# Indonesians Are Asking: Could Iran Happen Here?

By Henry Kamm

JAKARTA, Indonesia (NYT) — Indonesia's internal security chief, M. Sudomo, called a meeting of provincial governors and mayors of major cities here recently to warn of the threat that the example of the Iranian revolution posed to the country, according to a well-known general.

And the editor of a daily newspaper said that the authorities who "hide" editors on what out to public had cautioned them not to report accounts of the rising that threw the shah's regime, and particularly not to emphasize the military students.

Under the military-dominated government of President Suharto, political currents that go counter to regime established 14 years ago to run below the surface and sensed more than seen. No anti-government demonstrations have occurred since early last year, the day preceding the election of Gen. Suharto to a third five-year term; but Indonesians and foreign political observers share Adm. Soemarto's perception that events those in Iran could happen

and the army considers itself the "man in the middle," guarding against attempts by Communists on the left and Muslim fundamentalists on the right to seize power and transform Indonesia into a Marxist or an Islamic state. The Communists, decimated after a coup attempt in 1965, are outlawed and their old leaders have been killed or imprisoned. Muslim parties have been suppressed, and the only one now represented in the impotent Parliament is considered weak.

Frustrated in political expression, many Indonesians have sublimated their political drive into less risky activities. But among young people in particular, according to Muslim leaders and less partial observers interviewed during an 11-day visit, there is a significant revival of interest in Islam.

"Young people do not talk about an Islamic state but are interested in Islamic values," a scholar said. "We are witnessing a moral backlash against perceived immorality, materialism, corruption and greed that seem to come with modernization. Communism has ceased to be an attractive alternative, and people are turning to religion."

"The revival elsewhere is felt here," a political writer said. "There is an undercurrent of innate militancy. Never before has there been such an influx from abroad of good and bad. Western culture, multinationals and consumerism in this country, which is not ripe for it. There is corruption on a grand scale. There are not enough jobs for university graduates to fulfill their demands."

"They want to find the black sheep. They find it in Westernization, modernization. In self-defense, they fall back on something familiar. Ten to fifteen years of silent, low-key work by a new type of Muslim leader, more flexible but still consistent with Islamic principles, are bearing fruit."

The visible result is a marked rise in attendance at mosques by young people. A recent survey showed that of the approximately 7,000 students at the Bandung Technological Institute, Indonesia's elite and most activist university, about 4,000 said they prayed the requisite five times daily.

More indicative, perhaps, of the potential mass appeal of Islam, the writer said, are the popular entertainers who are making a public show of their adherence to Islam. A number of prominent pop-music groups are singing songs of an evangelical nature, and film stars have publicized the fact that they have made a pilgrimage to Mecca.



**DOG GONE** — The latest thing in pristine streets is the Invisible Dog, purveyed singly or by the litter to singularly litter-conscious New Yorkers. For a mere \$1.99 each, people can buy phantom mutts that are, as the sign waggishly suggests, friendly, housebroken and guaranteed invisible.

## Indian, 35, Acquitted in Murders, Dies Jogging in Oklahoma Prison

MCALISTER, Okla., June 5 (UPI) — Gene Leroy Hart, 35, a Cherokee Indian found not guilty of murdering three Girl Scouts in one of the most sensational trials in Oklahoma history, collapsed and died of a heart attack yesterday while jogging in the state prison compound.

Hart's death ended more than a decade in and out of prison on various rape, kidnapping, burglary and escape charges. He was serving a total of 140 years for the crimes.

### Union Calls Strike At N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP) — The photoengravers' union announced a strike at the New York Daily News today after negotiations with the News and The New York Times failed.

A union representative said that picket lines would be established outside the News to test the ability of that newspaper to publish.

Hart was acquitted March 30 of the sex and clubbing murders of three Girl Scouts. Their battered bodies, stuffed in sleeping bags, were found June 13, 1977, at Camp Scott near Hart's hometown of Locust Grove, Okla.

A full-blooded Cherokee, Hart was a hero in his native Locust Grove, where he was a high school football star. His family and friends staunchly supported him during the trial and held chili suppers to raise money for his defense.

Hart only gave one interview since his April 1974 arrest and that was in the middle of his trial for the Camp Scott slayings. During that interview, he said he would have no fear of returning to his hometown after the trial, despite numerous threats on his life.

Partially because of those threats, when he returned to McAlester prison to serve out the remainder of his sentences he spent most on his time on death row where security was the tightest.

## As Threat to Food, Health

# Pests' Growing Immunity to Toxins Cited

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT) — The number of insect and animal pests that have become immune to pesticides is rising swiftly and poses grave future problems for both health and food production, the United Nations Environment Program warned today.

In its annual report, released to coincide with World Environment Day, the UN unit also contends that the pests' accelerating resistance to toxic chemicals means that traditional methods of control may have to be discarded.

In the report, the agency argues for the first time for the abandonment of total reliance on chemical pesticides in favor of a concept known as integrated pest management, which involves a wide array of chemical and biological approaches to the problem.

Because of the increasing pest hazards, a number of plant and animal scientists have begun to focus much of their research on how animals and plants can acquire immunity to substances that normally would have killed them. Although such resistance has been known since 1911, it began to increase in 1947 as a result of large-scale application of synthetic pesticides.

### Selective Survival

Research has determined that resistant strains are a result of selective survival of individual pests possessing genes that confer immunity. Biologists also have discovered the actual mechanisms in the pest that confer the resistance, including development of enzymes that detoxify the pesticide or properties that slow penetration of the poison.

In some cases the researchers found strains in which the animal developed immunity to a wide range of compounds. The multiple resistance magnified the seriousness of the phenomenon, the UN report says.

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, 364 species of insects and mites have developed resistance to pesticides being used against them. Among the crops threatened are cotton and rice — two of the world's principal food and money crops.

In addition, the World Health Organization has reported that

many different species of disease-carrying mosquitoes have become immune to DDT and dieldrin. As a result, there has been a dramatic resurgence of malaria epidemics, with some countries showing a 30-fold to 40-fold increase since 1970. Mosquitoes also carry yellow fever, filariasis and dengue.

In addition to mosquitoes, 38 other species, including such disease carriers as houseflies, black flies and fleas, have developed resistance, with the housefly showing the greatest ability to develop immunity from pesticides over the widest geographical area.

### Rapid Increase

In world surveys on arthropod pests — insects and mites — the Food and Agriculture Organization found 182 resistant strains in 1965, 228 in 1968, and 364 in 1977. The surveys also show that 223 agricultural pests, including some that are major threats, have become resistant to nine of the major groups of pesticides.

The rapid increase poses dangers, the Environment Program's report notes, because it indicates that all pests may eventually develop resistance to chemicals. That could seriously undermine the efficiency and economy of pest control on a global scale, damaging food supplies and human health.

Dr. David Pimentel, a Cornell University entomologist, explained that the speed with which most insects reproduce was a major factor in the development of resistance. "You can get a new generation of houseflies in two weeks," he said, adding that genetic changes thus occur in a relatively short period.

In addition to the biochemical, enzymatic and genetic factors, Dr. Pimentel said, body structure and behavior play a role in adaptability.

### India Heat Wave Spreads

NEW DELHI, June 5 (AP) — India's six-week-old heat wave has spread to West Bengal and other eastern states, creating a severe drought and bringing the death toll to 159, according to reports here today. Temperatures reached 43 C (109 F) in Calcutta, where 17 deaths have been ascribed to the heat in recent days.

to toxic substances. For instance, he said, a certain species of housefly in the southern United States, instead of walking flat-footed as most flies do, has a body structure that enables it to walk on the hairs of its feet. As a result, the flies pick up fewer toxic chemicals than other types and thus survive contact with surface sprays.

The UN report notes that when an insecticide, such as DDT, has become ineffective, it has been the custom to switch to a stronger poison like malathion. But such actions have brought additional problems, since most substitutes are much more toxic and costly. India's malaria control program, for example, consumes nearly 60 percent of India's health budget.

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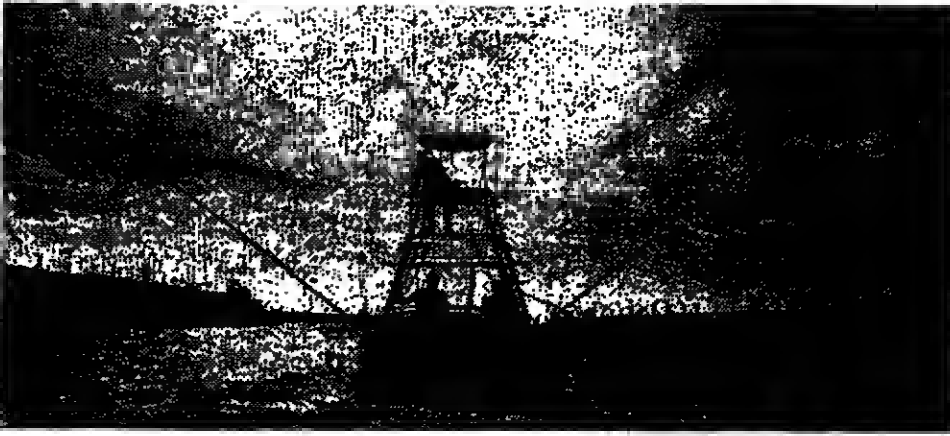
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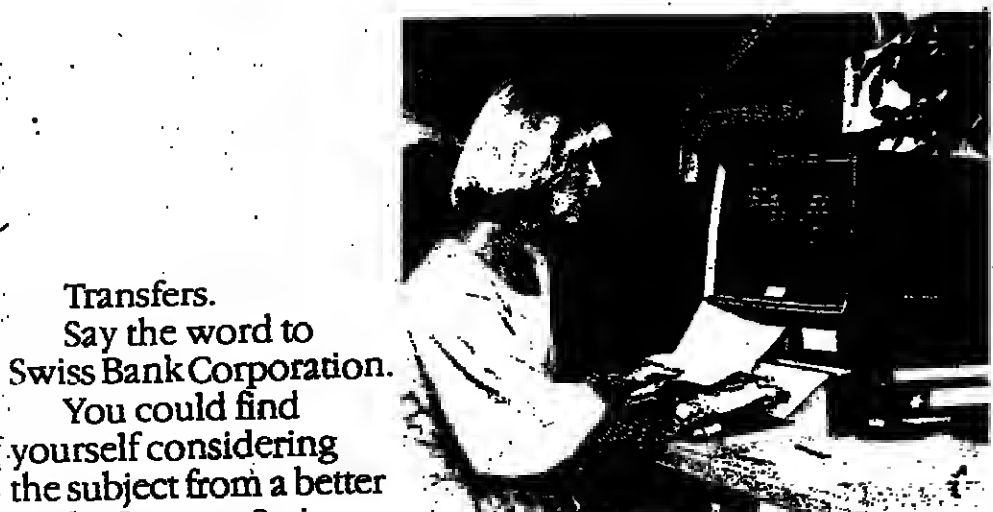
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## Dance in Monte Carlo

## Roland Petit, Zizi Jeanmaire at Bat

By David Stevens

MONTE CARLO (IHT) — Roland Petit is back on home ground with "La Chauve-Souris," which has just been given its world premiere here as part of the Monte Carlo Opera's centennial season. It is a vehicle tailor-made for Zizi Jeanmaire's exuberant charms, a ballet with one foot in operetta and the other in cabaret.

Petit has borrowed the indestructible music of Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat) for the occasion, as well as the central notion of its plot — the wife who disguises herself to recapture the love of her errant husband.

Petit uses the bat of the title as a symbol for the husband's playboy tendencies. Johann and Bella are a bourgeois couple surrounded by kids, but when they have retired for the night, she is astounded to see him metamorphose and sail into the flies, against a backdrop of a bird's-eye view of Vienna. Ulrich, a family friend vaguely analogous to the opera's Dr. Falke, masterminds Bella's appearance to disguise in Johann's nocturnal haunts, and eventually he supplies the actors with which Bella clips Johann's wings. Order returns to the household and everything ends with a waltz ensemble.

The transformation that counts, of course, is not that of Johann

from Viennese burgher into Batman of the Danube, but of Zizi Jeanmaire from impersonating a hausfrau into the masked mystery woman and finally the gypsy star of a night-club diversion. Petit gives her enough dancing to remind viewers that Zizi began in the ballet school of the Paris Opera, and she handles it with style, but when the real Zizi Jeanmaire stands up it is with the assurance of the erstwhile Casino de Paris star, a mixture of gamine and femme fatale.

Denys Gano danced the airborne husband with masklike inscrutability, and Luigi Bonino was the shy family friend, with fleet choreography that Petit might have modeled on his own style. The entire ballet de Marseille people the stage energetically in the ensemble numbers.

The "Fledermaus" score, arranged and orchestrated by Douglas Gamley, kept things musically buoyant, although it was sometimes disconcerting to encounter old friends performing new duties — such as the "Bruderlein,"

Schwesterlein, ensemble serving for a pas de deux. Giulio Coltellacci's sets and Franca Squarapino's costumes were efficient and colorful. Guenther Neubold conducted and the Monte Carlo Orchestra played, usually with more pep than precision.

All in all, it was an agreeably frothy entertainment, to be cherished mainly for bringing Jeanmaire back to the stage — after an extended absence because of a foot injury. It should prove to be a successful year-end show when it comes to the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in Paris at Christmas.

The main event was preceded by "Le Spectre de la Rose," commemorating the first performance of this Fokine ballet in this theater on April 19, 1911, by Nijinsky and Karsavina. Serge Lifar supervised this revival, but the observance was largely perfunctory. Evelyn Desutter was appealing as the young girl, but Peter Schaufuss, while he danced strongly, gave no hint of what might have been Nijinsky so excelling as the Rose.



Zizi Jeanmaire, Denys Gano.

## Poetry

## On the Road With A. Ginsberg, 53

By Galina Vromen

PARIS (IHT) — If there were too many people to too small a space, no one cared much. There were the young and the curious, who wanted to see what this Allen Ginsberg — this 53-year-old Beat poet — was all about, and those who knew or admired him way back when he first published "Howl" and "Kaddish" and seemed the pied piper of revolutions that never quite happened.

He was the star attraction of Polyphonic, a three-evening series of poetry readings in English, French and Spanish that attracted about 500 people each night to the American Center for Students and Artists.

Beardless and wearing a tie, poet Peter Orlovsky and guitarist Steven Taylor at his side, he chanted his interpretation of an Australian aborigine poem, accompanying himself on aborigine song sticks. ("Only a man with four sticks can cross the Simpson desert . . . One raindrop begins the universe, when the rain drop dries, worlds come to their end . . .") His repertoire — sung in his nasal New York-bred voice and with a harmonium — ranged from William Blake's "The Tiger" to "Everyone's Born Just a Little Bit Gay."

"Now will everyone who's not a

poet, an actor or a hom-sexual please get off the stage," yelled Ted Joans into the microphone, trying to clear the stage after Ginsberg's performance. Earlier in the evening Joans had vowed in a poem that he would "sell all those overpriced flea markets . . . I shall sell Paris . . . I shall sell you the Seine if you're insane enough to drink it . . . I shall sell Paris . . ."

On tour through Europe, Ginsberg was as much the attraction as the excuse for about 35 poets to read their works. Not one for stealing the show, he explained to a conversation with Jean-Jacques Lebel (the first translator into French of his works and organizer of Polyphonic), which appeared in Le Monde.

"The main influence of the Beat Generation . . . has nothing to do with politics . . . revolution . . . long hair . . . madness . . . The most important thing was tenderness, friendship, love among poets."

That seemed very much the attitude of the audience during more than five hours of performance each night that ranged from the obscure to the astute, from the fantastic to the funny and angry. French poet Bernard Heidsieck gave an excited, breathy reading of

a list French politicians from the Third Republic to the present, with echoes and incoherent commentary piped over the sound system as he advanced under a spotlight into the auditorium, throwing bits of white paper at the audience.

The syllabic gymnastics of Francois Dufréne of nonsense lines, puns and vowel sounds that revealed in themselves, ("macaronique harmonique karma . . . so Lido . . . au lit, do do"), followed by flutist Robert Dick, seemed to break down the barriers between language and music.

So too, the barrier between past and present. If there were references to the past, to other readings, to times before the Beat Generation was beat, there was also a distinct lack of nostalgia. "He's okay, I enjoy him," said one young spectator of Allen Ginsberg. "But he's not a leader or anything any more, he doesn't have anything to say to me, he's just a guy reading a poem and singing."

Allen Ginsberg's tour with Peter Orlovsky and Steven Taylor continues June 9 at the Cambridge Poetry Festival; June 10 at the Roundhouse in London; June 12 at the Milkway in Amsterdam; June 13-15 in Rotterdam and June 16 at the Curtis Auditorium in Newcastle.

## Films in Paris

## 'From Hell to Victory' Is Winner in Title Only

By Thomas Quinn Curris

PARIS, June 5 (IHT) — The Civil War inspired "The Birth of a Nation." "Gone With the Wind" and Buster Keaton's "The General," and World War I provided the background of many memorable motion pictures.

In contrast, World War II has been singularly remiss in dispensing satisfactory screen fare in its wake, disgorging a greater flood of abysmal movie slush than have all the wars collectively going back to those of Sparta.

## High Explosives

In "From Hell to Victory" — the film's destination would be more accurately described were the poles of its title reversed — the subject is once more depressingly mauled. This French-Italian-Spanish production (at the Mercury and the Studio Jean Cocteau in English) is loaded with high explosives and fires off enough ammunition to win the Battle of the Bulge, but its screenplay sets before us the stale leftovers from countless similar boom-boom exhibits.

It opens with a quintet of young men of various nationalities indulging in boating competitions on the Seine during the summer of 1939. A fraternal comradeship binds them and when war is declared — war is inevitably declared when a scenario doesn't know what to do next — they swear everlasting brotherhood and promise themselves a reunion on their favorite river bistro, come what may.

## Casting Switches

What comes may be easily anticipated. The German boards the last train for Berlin and before long is a Wehrmacht officer invading France; the Frenchman enlists in the Resistance after his country's fall; the Englishman experiences the Dunkirk debacle, and the two Yanks don uniforms.

Horst Buchholz is the Nazi warrior; Capucine is an elegant chateau who is executed for sheltering maquis members, and Sam Wanamaker is an ailing war correspondent. Due to the multiple nationalities involved there has been an odd casting shift. American George Hamilton impersonates a Frenchman and the Frenchman, Jean-Pierre Cassel, an Englishman.

One Hank Milestone has staged the chowder. Is he a relative of Lewis Milestone, the director of "All Quiet on the Western Front"? The two films betray no family resemblance. "From Hell to Victory" is just another routine turkey.

"The Boys from Brazil" (at the Paramount Odéon, the Publicis Matignon and the City Triomphe in English) is a melodrama of World War II's aftermath, concerning the search for escaped Nazi

bigwigs who are bent on perpetuating their breeding experiments in hope of a comeback. The headquarters of these fiends is in Latio America, but their spies and executioners are everywhere.

Laurence Olivier, the sadistic concentration camp dentist in "Marathon Man," is here assigned to portray a shaky old Viennese in-

vestigator who is still trying to find war criminals and bring them to justice. He has lost the interest, respect and financial support of his quondam backers and has been written off as a senile crank. In his dotage he happens on a clue and inaugurates another hunt.

The archvillain is the black-mus-

scientist who speaks with Dutch-accented, as do — to grotesque effect — Olivier, James Mason and Uta Hagen, who enacts an imprisoned box of an extermination camp. Franklin Schaffner has inserted an exciting chase or two in his directing, but the characters are familiar robots and their stilted palaver is rooted in beery tones.

## Dance in Dublin

## Orpheus Rock-Ballet at the Abbey

By Noel Goodwin

DUBLIN (IHT) — What is it like to lose somebody you love? This is the basic question the Israeli-born choreographer, Dony Reiter-Soffer, has sought to answer in "Orpheus," a rock-ballet on the classic legend premiered by the Irish Ballet Company at the Abbey Theatre as part of a four-in-one program which continues this week.

## Ninth Ballet

It is the choreographer's ninth ballet for the company, now entering its sixth year as Ireland's national company under Joan Denise Moriarty as artistic director, and with the versatile Reiter-Soffer, now 35, as artistic adviser. He has also worked successfully for Ameri-

can Ballet Theater, as well as for companies in Britain and Israel.

A painter and composer too, Reiter-Soffer has drawn on the second of these talents in collaboration with three other composers to create a taped score for the ballet that ranges from disco-rock to sophisticated electronics and dramatic sound effects. It makes an instant appeal to young audiences in particular, but such a mix has the disadvantage of merely illustrating the subject rather than illuminating it.

This is unusual for the choreographer who in other works has developed a distinctive style derived from both classical ballet and modern dance techniques, using music of proven character and consistency, often treating familiar stories

and subjects in an original and exciting way, including Henry James, Love and the Phaedra myth.

His approach to Orpheus is too glib in its images to engage our sympathies for the tragedy, or to explore the depth of human emotion it contains, and this shallowness of impact is compounded by designs that are equally untypical of Patrick Murray, who is normally one of the most imaginative and stylish of today's theater designers.

Here he sends Orpheus on his trip in search of Euridice by way of a gang of Hell's Angels in boots, caps and vestigial uniforms; a Persephone who joins them brandishing a whip; a Tiresias who represents the comforts of organized religion, and a many-breasted Artemis whose function seems more lactic than galactic.

## Hell's Angels

The choreography alternates between a stylized disco-dancing and white-clad heavenly angels in point-shoes, and equally between Orpheus and Euridice enraptured in the former style, but alienated in classical technique when it is necessary for Orpheus to avoid looking at her. Richard Collins and Kathleen McInerney lead the dancers and bring clearly drawn character to their roles. But the question the ballet poses — "What is it like to lose somebody you love?" — is not answered by what it shows.

Besides "Billy the Music," one of Miss Moriarty's popular Irish folk ballets, the Dublin program has two other new works of slight stature: "Brandenburg," another romp to Bach by the prolific U.S. choreographer Charles Czarney, and "Study for Nine" by Michael Luitry, the Swiss director of the ballet conservatory in Munich.

The last uses the "Symphonies Variations" by Cesar Franck, music which furnished Ashton with one of his greatest ballets, and which is correspondingly handicapped by relating it to choreography of lesser stature, but among the nine dancers involved, McInerney again and a French newcomer to the company, Christine Cruciani, emerged with distinction.

## Opera

## Verdi Fares Poorly on TV

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 5 (IHT) — BBC-TV's "Opera Month" in April brought many complaints that 32 hours of telecast opera in 29 days had included not a single production from one of Britain's major houses.

If the consolation offered by last night's live telecast of Verdi's "Luisa Miller" from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, proved to be slight, the fault lay not with the production, which was excellent on stage, and tolerably photographed, but with the choice of the opera.

"Luisa Miller" is a singers' opera, and this revival of Filippo Sanjust's production of last June has good ones, as good, indeed, as can be heard today in any opera house: Katia Ricciarelli, Placido Domingo, Renato Bruson, Elizabeth Connell, Richard Van Allan and Gwynne Howell, with Lorin Maazel presiding in the pit.

But as everyone knows who has had anything to do with television, the medium is a severe critic, magnifying fault as well as virtue and

sometimes fault at the expense of virtue.

That "Luisa Miller" is one of the least familiar of Verdi's operas is the fault of an appalling adaptation of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe." In an opera house one can ignore the ghastly libretto and enjoy the singing of Verdi's melodies. But not on TV.

Not with the camera right there on stage microscopically exposing the theatrical fustian, and least of all with subtitles constantly reminding you that the singers are mouthing such literary treasures as "words cannot express my love, even death cannot chill it" or "turn your sword on me and I'll forgive you as I die" or "even heaven without you would be hell for me."

Things might have been better had the subtitles been scrubbed, or had Brian Large kept his cameras at a respectful distance. But television directors insist on getting right to the heart of the matter, and with an opera such as "Luisa Miller" that is precisely the region to avoid.

## THREE COUNTRIES AND TWO GREAT HOTEL GROUPS HAVE CUT THE COST OF "WISH YOU WERE HERE."

An American businessman reads the bill presented to him by a polite cashier in a typical European hotel. What's this? An entry for the equivalent of fifty dollars for a phone call to Chicago? Couldn't have talked that long! *Oui, monsieur, or ja, mein Herr*, says the cashier, the bill is correct. Twenty dollars to the telephone authorities, thirty for the hotel!



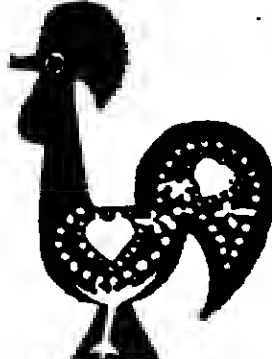
Teleplan identifies hotels that have agreed to limit telephone surcharges to reasonable amounts. Though the European practice of adding something extra to international phone calls will not be totally eliminated, Teleplan hotels agree to state clearly what amount or percentage they're tacking on. And there's always a top limit.



On St. Patrick's Day of 1976, the Irish Hotel Federation lowered surcharges for all overseas calls, with collect and credit card calls surcharged only 50pence.



Israel followed a few weeks later. Teleplan applies alike to the great King David Hotel in Jerusalem and the tiniest inn on the edge of a Galilean kibbutz.



Portugal. The establishment of Teleplan here was the first on the European continent. Portugal's lovely hotels and inns became even more popular with budget-conscious American travelers.



Trust Houses Forte, the largest hotel group in the United Kingdom, has Teleplan for its 260 hotels there, including such great London hotels as Grosvenor House and Brown's.



The best travel news of 1978 came from Hilton International, bringing Teleplan to its hotels worldwide, including Germany, France and Switzerland — countries known for high surcharges.



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## U.S. Repays Swap Debts

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP-DJ) — U.S. monetary authorities, taking advantage of the dollar's recent strength, bought huge amounts of foreign currencies using February, March and April to repay the nation's massive "swap" debts to foreign central banks and to add significantly to U.S. holdings. Federal Reserve officials said yesterday.

They said that during the three months, the Fed and Treasury repaid about \$6.13 billion in foreign currencies, eliminating all debt under the swap network, which is a series of short-term, reciprocal credit lines between major central banks. The borrowed funds are used to counter turbulence in the foreign-exchange markets. This marked the first time in nearly 10 years that the Fed had no debt under the swap network.

In addition to the repayments, the Fed and Treasury increased their holdings of Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and yen by nearly \$1.09 billion to almost \$2.29 billion as of April 30, the Fed officials said. During the February-April period, the dollar rose 10 percent in June against the yen and 1 percent against the mark of Swiss franc.

Late last year, U.S. authorities sold huge sums of foreign currencies in an effort to bolster the sagging dollar.

**"We're Delighted"**

"What we've seen over this three-month period that are reporting on is almost the exact reversal of what is happening in the last half of 1978," Alan Holmes, executive vice president of the New York Fed, said, adding "we're rather delighted to see it happen."

Mr. Holmes made no specific forecasts on the dollar's movement, but said all available evidence indicates that President Carter's large-scale dollar defense program, announced last Nov. 1, has worked well so far.

Foreign-exchange markets since then have had a "speculative" tone, he added.

Scott Pardee, a senior vice president of the New York Fed, reiterated that U.S. authorities do not have

any specific target rate for the dollar against other currencies. During the February-April quarter, U.S. authorities were "moderating the rise of the dollar" rather than trying to peg it to any specific rates, he said, adding "what we've been doing is dampening the swings."

Early in the three-month period, the Fed and Treasury sold a total of \$656 million of DM, Swiss francs and yen to support the dollar, according to the Fed spokesmen. During the two previous quarters, U.S. authorities sold a total of about \$9.36 billion of foreign currencies. In the August-October quarter, U.S. authorities sold about \$2.5 billion of DM and Swiss francs. And in the November-January period, they sold a quarterly record \$6.86 billion of DM, Swiss francs and yen to bolster the dollar.

**Intervention Up Overall**

Overall, gross intervention in foreign-exchange markets during the February-April quarter by major central banks soared to a record \$38 billion, up from the previous record \$33.1 billion in the November-January quarter, the Fed officials said.

Fed repayments in the February-April quarter totaled about \$4.98 billion. The Fed repaid \$4.36 billion in DM to the Bundesbank, including \$145.5 million in DM drawn on a swap line early in the quarter. The Fed repaid \$487.1 million in Swiss francs to the Swiss National Bank, including \$40.4 million in recent swap credits. In addition, the Fed repaid \$139.3 million in Swiss francs, liquidating its pre-August, 1971 swap debt.

The Treasury repaid more than \$1.14 billion during the latest quarter. Its exchange stabilization fund repaid \$613.3 million in DM drawn in the previous quarter on a separate swap line between the Treasury and the Bundesbank. The U.S. agency also repaid \$531.2 million in Swiss franc-denominated securities to the Swiss central bank, eliminating its pre-August 1971 swap debt. The payments to the Swiss were made in accordance with an agreement announced in October, 1976 to pay the debt over three years.

## Iran Denies Profiteering

## Ecuador Raises Oil Prices 32% to \$27

**From Agency Dispatches**

QUITO, Ecuador, June 5 — Ecuador raised its prices on oil supplied under long-term contracts by percent to an average \$26.80 a barrel, a spokesman for the Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corp. said today. The new price is by far the highest price ever under contract agreements with a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Ecuador, one of the smallest OPEC exporters, produces 110,000 barrels of crude oil a day, of which 600,000 BD is consumed domestically with the rest exported. The country's oil output while it controls the remainder.

A March, the country said it "negotiated contracts with foreign petroleum customers to take automatic price increases tied to world market prices (IHT, June 4).

vious six million barrels a day to 4 MBD, out of which 750,000 barrels are retained for domestic use.

"As a result, we have asked all our customers to decrease voluntarily the amount of oil they are supposed to receive from us under their contracts, so that we can meet all our obligations to all our good customers," he said. "The reduction was not imposed on anybody, but it is a completely voluntary agreement," he stressed.

Mr. Nazih said Iran was selling its oil at prices set by OPEC plus a surcharge.

Separately, Exxon's Esso Petroleum said today that it will cut U.K. supplies of all oil products in June by an average of 7 percent compared with last year's levels. The

reduction, it is believed, will affect deliveries of fuel oil and middle distillates most heavily and to a lesser degree gasoline. Esso is one of the largest U.K. oil suppliers.

Shell U.K., a Royal Dutch/Shell unit, recently announced a cutback of about 5 percent in U.K. customer deliveries for this month. British Petroleum said that it is continuing to supply its customers at 100 percent of last year's levels — implying an effective cutback given intervening growth in demand of 3-to-4 percent. Discussions are currently taking place on allocations for July but as yet no decision has been reached, a spokesman said.

The U.S. Energy Department meanwhile reported that petroleum imports during the month ended May 25 were up 8.9 percent from the 1978 period at 7.9 million barrels a day, but demand fell 6.2 percent to 7.1 MBD and crude oil imports jumped 10.2 percent to 6 MBD, department figures showed.

Japanese news reports said three OPEC members, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela, together with Britain and Mexico, will hold a ministerial conference in London before OPEC's general meeting later this month.

The conference will discuss supply and demand of oil and prices and conservation measures, according to the reports. The meeting also is expected to take up the U.S. oil stock-building and its recent decision on a 35 per-barrel subsidy for the oil-product imports, they said.

"This meeting will give a specific opportunity to Britain to sound out its concrete proposals before the Tokyo Summit of industrialized nations," said unidentified government sources quoted in the reports.

The reports said Britain, with its ample domestic oil production, could serve as a negotiator with OPEC in place of the United States.

## Argentina Proffers China Buyers' Credit

BUENOS AIRES, June 5 (AP-DJ) — Argentina has offered China a \$300-million credit for the purchase of non-traditional products in this country, a government official announced last night.

Juan Dumas, undersecretary for economic international negotiations, said that the offer was made during a meeting of the joint Argentine-Chinese Economic Commission. He said that the list of products that China may purchase using the credit will be disclosed later.

## Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions  
in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Company	Revenue	Profits
Switzerland		
Hoffmann-La Roche	4,844	5,487
1977	201.20	335.90

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## But With Higher Quotas

## U.S. Said Extending Steel-Import Curbs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT) — The White House, under intense domestic industry pressure, is expected to announce this week an extension of restraints on specialty steel imports initiated in 1976, administration officials reported yesterday.

But, according to the recommendation to President Carter of an interagency trade policy committee headed by Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss, the quotas for both the alloy tool and stainless categories would be substantially enlarged to appease the almost certain anger of the European Economic Community.

Some officials expect the president to announce his decision Thursday when he meets a delegation of congressional members of the steel caucus led by Sen. John Heinz, D-Pa., and Rep. Joseph M. Gaydos, D-Pa. But the announcement may be deferred until Friday.

The quotas, which were put into effect despite strong protests from the Common Market, will expire automatically June 13 if Mr. Carter does not act.

The expected extension comes as the administration is preparing to submit to Congress a bill implementing a new trade-liberalization pact worked out in five years of negotiations in Geneva. Common Market representatives have warned that extension of the quotas could upset the equilibrium in the trade agreement, which represents a balance of concessions from all major trading countries.

In making a final determination, Mr. Carter has to weigh both the effects of trading partners and effects on U.S. price levels on the one hand against the health of the domestic industry, jobs and domestic political repercussions on the other. The specialty steel industry employs 65,000 of the nation's 500,000 unionized steelworkers.

More than one-third of the Senate, including the majority leader, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., have supported a three-year extension.

In the interagency deliberations, the Commerce and Labor Departments initially sought a three-year extension, while the Treasury, State Department and the Mr. Strauss' office urged a six-month extension.

The options paper that went to the White House, officials said, urged a six-month extension but also offered 18 months and three years as alternatives. All recommendations are tied to significant increases in quota levels.

A letter signed by 25 senators has just been sent to the White House arguing that renewal of the

quotas is necessary because of a 40 percent expansion of world specialty steel capacity over the last three years, which would mean "dramatic increases in imports if restraints are removed."

## Imports Off Sharply

NEW YORK, June 5 (Reuters) — U.S. steel imports dropped 2.2 percent in April from March to 1,077 million tons and plunged 50.7 percent from April, 1978, the American Institute for Importers Steel reported today.

## News and Notes

Du Pont is withdrawing from the domestic dyes business, a move it expects will be completed by the mid-1980s. Du Pont says it has been losing money on this business for five years and recent studies offered no promise of turning it into the black. Du Pont says it is writing off \$35 million against a second-quarter net income, equivalent to 24 cents a share after a 3-for-1 stock split effective May 30, based on the currently estimated costs associated with withdrawal from the dyes business. The company will continue to operate its profitable Mexican dyes business, Colorquim. Du Pont will also discontinue manufacturing isocyanate products, used to make plastics and adhesives, in the United States. This business has been unprofitable in eight of the past 10 years and the action will have no major impact on 1979 earnings, it says.

A rights issue by Grand Metropolitan Hotels will raise \$77.6 million to help finance capital programs, which this year are expected to exceed \$110 million. One new share for every seven currently held will be offered at a price of 126 pence per share. The company also plans to seek shareholder approval to raise its authorized share capital to \$325 million from \$275 million. The entertainment and catering group, which reported a 23.7-percent rise in first-half profit to \$37.48 million, forecasts full-year results are likely to exceed last year's by a comfortable margin.

An interim dividend of 2½ pence a share was declared, up from 1½ pence, and the company says it intends to declare a final dividend of 3.25 pence a share on the increased capital, making a total

of 5.75 pence for the year, equivalent to an increase of about 21 percent over a year earlier.

\*\*\*

Grumman expects an improvement in earnings this year. The company says it is in a transition phase as it starts to replace the sales produced by its F-14 fighter jet with commercial products — buses and waste disposal plants — far removed from traditional aerospace markets. Chairman John Bierwirth says the poor first-quarter results were a "low point" and not indicative of the year. "The second quarter will be better than the first, the third better than the second and we have a reasonable shot at a better year this year than last," he says.

Grumman is currently developing two new planes which would go into production in the mid-1980s. One is a vertical take off and landing (VTOL) aircraft for use by the Navy and the second is a forward sweep wing fighter for the Air Force. Development costs would be born by the government.

\*\*\*

General Motors and the Spanish government have agreed in general terms for the world's biggest automaker to set up a \$461-million plant in Spain. A senior Spanish official said the agreement, which still must be approved by the cabinet, followed a meeting Tuesday between Premier Adolfo Suarez, Industry Minister Carlos Bustelo and GM President Elliot Estes. Industry sources say the probable location would be in the Ebro valley in eastern Spain, although Mr. Suarez was reportedly pushing for locating the plant in southern Andalusia, the nation's most economically depressed area.

\*\*\*

June OPEC Meeting

While about one-fourth of the U.S. oil imports come from Saudi Arabia, whose basic price is up only 14 percent from last December instead of the 30 to 40 percent for some producers, an attempt will be made at an OPEC meeting June 26 to re-establish a single base price for crude. At that meeting, the Saudis are expected to raise their price by at least \$2.45 a barrel to \$17.

That step alone would push the average cost of U.S. landed oil up to nearly \$20 a barrel, with no assurances that still other hikes will not occur.

Alan Greenspan, the former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, nevertheless be-

lieves the coming recession will be mild unless there is a further disruption of oil shipments from the Gulf area.

But he cautions that the situation in Iran is "very fragile. They will be lucky to keep production at 3 million barrels a day."

Even with the boost to inflation and the added depth to the recession, Mr. Greenspan declared: "In the short run, we are overplaying the shortage and in the long run underplaying the risks of supply."

\*\*\*

Oil in tankers now leaving members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the Gulf and Africa will cost, on average, about \$19 a barrel once transportation is included, and there is apt to be another leap or two within the next month.

Higher oil prices can have a depressing effect on the economy, Mr. Eckstein said.

Otto Eckstein, who heads the economic consulting firm Data Resources, also noted the potential direct effects of the gasoline shortage.

"If we don't solve the gasoline problem... in the next few months, we are going to make the recession worse, with unemployment up about one-half a point, and inflation up by about a full point," Mr. Eckstein warned.

At \$19 a barrel including transportation, the cost of imported oil to U.S. refiners is up about \$4.50 a barrel since last December — with no end to the increases in sight. That \$19 compares with sales of some more desirable types of crude oil at prices \$2 and \$3 a barrel higher.

\*\*\*

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## Gold Advances, Dollar Is Firm

LONDON, June 5 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold set a new record today in late trading today of \$278.50-\$279.25 an ounce, bid and asked, sharply up from \$275.875 at the opening and \$274.375 late yesterday. The previous high, was the morning fixing of \$277.15 on May 31.

The dollar, meanwhile, generally firmed with little in today's news affecting the market, dealers said. Commercial demand for dollars, particularly from the United States, late in the session left some operators with short positions "panicking," traders said.

Short-covering thus boosted the dollar's exchange rate, they added. The dollar closed at 1.9167 Deutsche marks compared with 1.9118 DM late yesterday and at 1.7355 Swiss francs versus 1.7290 francs.

## Japan Plans New Direction for Economy

By Robert Kearns

TOKYO, June 5 (Reuters) — Japan will brief U.S. and European leaders on the outline of a new seven-year domestic economic plan aimed at restructuring and redirecting the Japanese economy by 1985, informed government sources said today.

Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's envoy, Economic Planning Agency Director-General Tokusaburo Kosaka, left today for Washington, Paris and Brussels to brief Western leaders on the details.

The EPA plan, still in the final drafting stage, calls for a doubling of the expenditures on social projects to 300 trillion yen (about \$13.7 trillion) by the end of March, 1986, the sources said.

The EPA has been working on the plan since late last year as part of Japan's revision of its economic strategy through 1985, they said.

The envisaged emphasis on social spending will represent a dramatic departure from policies aimed at rapid economic growth followed by virtually every post-war Japanese government, the sources noted.

It also is hoped the proposals will allay Western criticism of Japan's massive trade surplus ahead of June 28-29 economic summit meeting in Tokyo, they said.

One of the themes to be dealt with by the leaders of Japan, the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Canada at the summit is structural economic change over the medium- to long-term. The EPA blueprint, even tentative approval by Mr. Ohira and prepared for full Cabinet consideration in July, will represent Japan's major contribution towards reshaping the industrial world's economic system, the sources said.

The EPA plan does not, however, make any promises on specific

economic growth targets or reductions in the nation's trade surplus, they added.

Another social scheme promoted by Mr. Ohira, to create new cities in the countryside away from the overcrowded urban centers, has not been given top priority in the EPA plan. Political analysts say members of Mr. Ohira's Liberal Democratic Party are not treating the idea very seriously.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

[illegible]

June 5, 1979

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
4-10%	5 9/16-5 11/16	1 13/16-1 5/16	1 1/4-1 5/8
7/16-10 9/16	5 13/16-5 15/16	1 15/16-2 1/16	1 7/8-1 3/4
11/16-10 13/16	5 15/16-6 1/16	6-6 1/2	1 1/2-1 5/8
4-10%	6 1/4-6 1/2	2 1/4-2 1/2	1 1/2-1 3/4
7/16-10 9/16	7-7 1/4	3 1/16-3 3/16	1 1/2-1 3/4

Closing Prices: June 5, 1979

[illegible]

reading across this table of the June 5, 1979's closing in

exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies of each of the following financial institutions. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

## Midday Indicated Prices, June 5, 1979

<b>Dollar Bonds</b>	Airaid Int'l 8 1/4-86	95 1/2	95 1/2	Broadhills 4 1/4-87
	Montreal 7 1/4-83	98	99	Carnation 4-88

[illegible]

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1990

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# PLANNING - EXPANSION - GROWTH

## PLANNING - EXPANSION - GROWTH



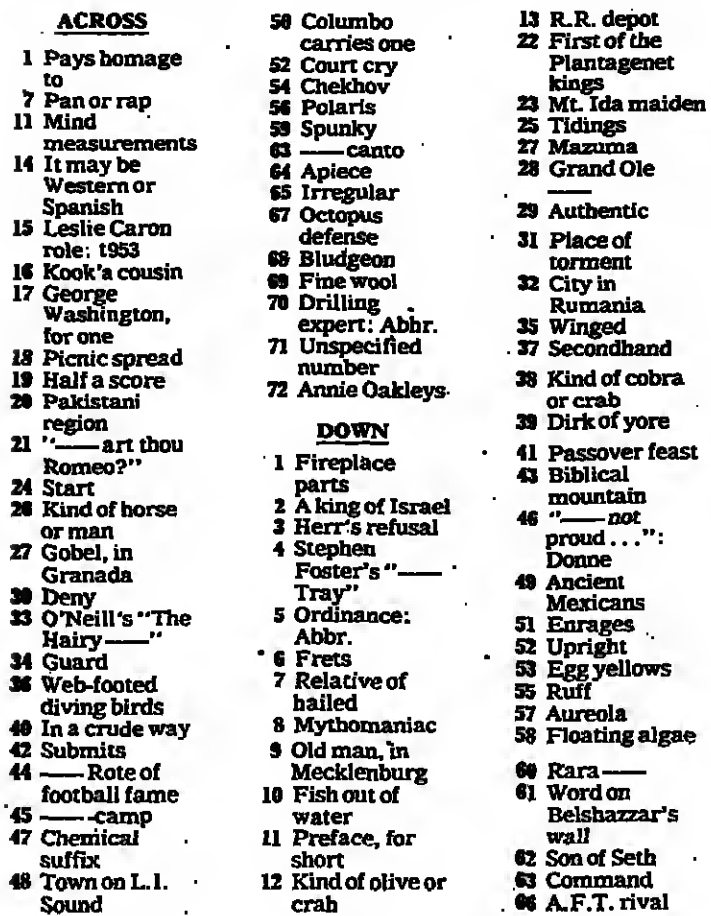








**By Eugene T. Maleska**



	C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	28	79	MADRID	26	79
AMSTERDAM	15	59	MILAMI	26	79
ANKARA	21	78	MILAN	21	70
ATHENS	23	73	MONTREAL	20	68
BAIRUT	28	78	MOSCOW	19	44
BELGRADE	27	81	MURKICH	26	79
BERLIN	29	84	NEW YORK	23	73
BRUSSELS	41	81	NICE	32	77
BUCHAREST	22	72	OSLO	28	79
BUDAPEST	28	82	PARIS	17	41
CASABLANCA	21	70	PRAGUE	13	25
COPENHAGEN	20	71	ROME	13	25
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	SOFIA	25	77
DUBLIN	18	57	STOCKHOLM	25	77
EDINBURGH	14	55	TEHRAN	—	N.A.
EL DORADO	28	84	TEL AVIV	21	70
FRANKFURT	23	75	TOKYO	21	70
GENEVA	22	72	TUNIS	25	77
HELSINKI	22	72	VIENNA	29	84
ISTANBUL	22	72	WARSAW	26	78
LAS PALMAS	20	70	WASHINGTON	27	73
LISBON	25	77	ZURICH	22	72
LONDON	17	43			
LOS ANGELES	15	57			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 170)

## ADVERTISEMENT

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**J'**  
Unsc  
ess l



**BITOR**

**FROOG**

**KEDONY**

**SWEFT**

THE PODIATRIST DIDN'T BOTHER TO OWN A CAR BECAUSE HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO THIS.

Answer:  TO  ON

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOUBT AIDED CANYON TUSSE  
 Answer: You can bet a good trombonist knows this

## TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE FIRST 50 pages of "Territorial Rights" remind us that Muriel Spark is a good writer. She conjures up Venice in October with what seems like a slight-of-hand trick or an optical illusion. It's done in just a few strokes.

Her main characters, too, are economically evoked. Robert, an English boy who has been living in Paris as a male prostitute, has come to Venice to devote himself to his top story, to establish his first project in the history of a church; to his patron, who is a worldly and wealthy older man: "There are some vague legends about the name, but my thesis is that the name of Santa Maria Formosa originally came from the 'formosa' of the Song of Solomon in the Bible. Original Latin: *Maria sum et formosa*—'I am black but comely'." This is a prefiguration of the Madonna according to the early theologians. Now as it happens I have discovered that the ancient Hebrew could mean "black but comely" or "beautiful" or "shapely" and it could also mean "black and comely" or "black and shapely" and "black, therefore comely."

By now, we know Robert. We know quite a bit about Lina, too, when we first see her: "She looked around her briefly, but only in her immediate vicinity, as if to assure herself that no one could physically stop her from some projected action, rather like a market-fair about to start. She was glad to have the opportunity to lift her voluminous skirt to the knees, and shook out from under it an empty black-

His father is a caricature of a mer headmaster. Robert's mother has remained in England to look after the goldfish. She reads a novel, which Miss Spark pines very skillfully. When she, to a private investigation agency hire someone to spy on her ex-husband, the agency lists as her interests "Bureaucracy, Ethics and Charisma."

This is perhaps the last true velvistic touch in "Territorial Rights." The rest of the book whirlwind of unnecessary action. It can't hurt to summarize because if you know what's going, perhaps it will seem quite gratuitous. Mrs. Grayson, a friend of Robert's mother, and her patron at his father's school rises with Leo, her bearded age protégé. Robert disappears writes that he has been kind and is being held for ransom turns out that, during World II, Curran was a Secret G agent. It was the shot I fired in the alleyway of the King of Bulgaria, and who's his turn saved in half to saint jealous grief of his two misty who are sisters. Lina is unwitting to dance on her bisected grave in the garden pensione.

"Territorial Rights" goes in this and gets even more despicably whimsical. Notably the main spectacle of Miss Spark comes her considerable talent for giving people and places and novels.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

**The New York Times**

**The New York Times**  
This list is based on reports from a  
1,400 bookstores throughout the United States.  
Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.  
**FICTION**

- 1 THE MATARESE CIRCLE  
by Robert Ludlum
- 2 GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph  
3 Heller
- 4 THE VOY by John  
5 Hill
- 6 THIRD WORLD WAR:  
7 AUGUST, 1985. John  
8 H. Johnson, 100 pages  
9 NATO generals and advisors  
10 AND REMEM-  
11 BERANCE by Herman  
12 Chesapeake, by James  
13 Michener
- 14 SHIBUMI by Trevisan  
15 by  
16 Benchley
- 17 A NECESSARY WOMAN  
18 by Helen Van Dyke
- 19 THE STONE OF  
20 Strub
- 21 THE STORIES OF JOHN  
22 GARDNER
- 23 SS-G by Len Deighton
- 24 OVERLOAD, by Arthur Ha-  
25 ley
- 26 THE PURGE by  
27 Walter Murch
- 28 THE MIMIC PRO-  
29 JUST by  
30 Living Waterhouse
- 31 NONFICTION
- 32 THE MATECANS  
33 DALE MEDICA, D.D.  
34 by Herman Tansner, M.D. and  
35 Sam Sinclair Baker
- 36 THE WINTER  
37 by Lytle and Peter Goldsack
- 38 CRUEL SHOES, by Steve  
39 Martin
- 40 THE WATERS  
41 by David Halberstam
- 42 THE FRITIKIN PROGRAM  
43 by  
44 LAUREN BACALL  
45 MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall
- 46 HOW TO PROSEF DUR-  
47 ANCE
- 48 YEARS, by Howard Ro-  
49 bert
- 50 TO SET THE RECORD  
51 STRAIGHT, by John Sires
- 52 MILES, by  
53 Christina Crawford
- 54 SOPHIA, LIVING AND  
55 DEAD
- 56 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF  
57 RUNNING, by James F. Fick
- 58 BEYOND REASON, by Ma-  
59 terson
- 60 THE MEDUSA AND THE  
61 SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas
- 62 HOW TO  
63 YOU WANT OUT OF LIFE,  
64 by Dr. Joyce Brothers
- 65 A WALK ACROSS AME-

*By Alan Tan*

South worked some magic in bringing home a contract of four spades. He probably would not have reached such a height but for the energetic bidding of his opponents, who forced him to guess at the four level.

West's raise of his partner's one-heart overcall was an aggressive action, based on his fit and the possession of a spade singleton. Most players would have been content to raise to the three level, or even the two level.

North could not afford to raise spades at the game level, since his partner might have been quite weak. South could have doubled four hearts, but he gambled with four spades, and, in spite of the fact that he found good spades in the dummy, he faced five possible losers: two in clubs and one in each of the other suits.

East won the opening heart lead with the ace and shifted to the dia-

NORTH  
 ♠ K J 7 6.  
 ♥ J 4 2  
 ♦ K 8 2  
 ♣ A J 6  
 WEST (D)  
 ♠ 3  
 ♥ J 10 9 8 7 6 5  
 ♦ Q A 3  
 ♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♠ 10 7 5  
 It seems that declarer must have three tricks for down one South had a little trick in the sleeve. He led a low diamond and the defenders were suddenly

Q ♠1063  
Q ♠943  
Q ♠843

Q ♠43  
Q ♠9875  
Q ♠10  
Q ♠K92

SOUTH  
Q ♠A10982  
Q ♠K  
Q ♠A765  
Q ♠1075

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	1 ♥	1 ♠
4 ♥	Pass	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart three.

less.

Neither defender could break clubs without giving 10th trick. If West had diamond queen, swifter partner's ten, he would make a losing lead in a red suit.

He played the nine of East was end-played—heart with the ten. He overheard, and South seized the trumps for a loser-on-a-throw a club, and the trick was established in dummy other discard.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♣	1♥	1♠
1♥	Pass	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart three.



Reds Bow, 6-2, to Swan

Seaver Beaten by the Mets

CINCINNATI, June 5 (UPI) — Steve Henderson and Joel Youngblood each homered here last night in back the six-hit pitching of Craig Swan and led the New York Mets to a 6-2 victory over the Cincinnati Reds.

Horne runs by Tom Seaver, the losing pitcher, and Dan Driessen accounted for the third Cincinnati run off Swan, who struck out seven and walked two in recording his fifth victory against four losses. Seaver is now 2-3.

The Mets scored in the first inning when Frank Thomas singled home Youngblood and they added two runs in the third on singles by Lee Mazzilli and Richie Hebner. Their final three runs came in the ninth, after Seaver was gone, on the homers by Henderson and Youngblood.

hood and on Mazzilli's run-scoring double.

Astros 3, Phillies 0

In Houston, rookie Randy Niemann pitched a six-hitter for his first major-league shutout as Houston defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 3-0, for the Astros' seventh triumph. Niemann (2-0) stretched his scoreless streak to 16 innings as he walked one and struck out four.

Dodgers 4, Pirates 2

In Pittsburgh, Rick Sutcliffe pitched a four-hitter and Joe Ferguson hit a two-run homer to lead the Dodgers to a 4-2 victory over the Pirates. Sutcliffe (6-3) recorded his fifth victory in his last six decisions.

Expos 8, Braves 1

In Atlanta, Bill Lee scattered

four hits over eight innings for his 100th major-league victory and Garry Carter had three runs batted in, including a bases-empty homer, leading the Montreal Expos to an 8-1 rout of the Atlanta Braves.

Red Sox 13, Rangers 5

In the American League, in Boston, Rick Burleson hit the first grand-slam home run of his six-season career in the major leagues and Jim Rice and Carl Yastrzemski each homered and knocked in three runs to lead the Boston Red Sox to a 13-5 rout of the Texas Rangers.

Yankees 8, Royals 3

In New York, Tommy John became the first 10-game winner in the major leagues, pitching the New York Yankees to an 8-3 victory over the Kansas City Royals. John (10-1) scattered six hits and benefited from a seven-run explosion in the sixth inning against Rich Gale.

Indians 5, A's 4

In Oakland, Rick Manning's bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the 14th inning gave the Cleveland Indians a 5-4 victory over the Oakland A's.

Brewers 6, White Sox 0

In Chicago, Ben Ogilvie hit a grand-slam, homer in the first inning to give Mike Caldwell all the support he needed as the Milwaukee left-hander scattered eight hits and the Brewers beat the Chicago White Sox, 6-0.

Mariners 11, Tigers 2

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte and Ruppert Jones hit three-run homers among a club-record six while Rick Honeycutt pitched a five-hitter, lifting the Seattle Mariners to an 11-2 trouncing of the Detroit Tigers.

Angels 4, Blue Jays 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Dan Ford's triple in the sixth inning scored the winning run and Don Baylor drove in his 55th run in 54 games with a single as the California Angels defeated the Toronto Blue Jays, 4-2.

Orioles 3, Twins 2

In Baltimore, Lee May's two-out single to left scored Mark Belanger in the bottom of the 10th inning, giving the Baltimore Orioles a 3-2 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Minnesota	110	000 3-2	11
Baltimore	000 001 10	-3	10
14 Injuries			
Ericsson, Marshall (7) and Wynnager, Barry (10)	Pittsburgh, Stouffville (10) and Demary, George (10),		
Wynnager, Barry (10), Stouffville (10) and Demary, George (10),	Wynnager, Barry (10), Stouffville (10) and Demary, George (10),		
Wynnager, Barry (10), Stouffville (10) and Demary, George (10),	Wynnager, Barry (10), Stouffville (10) and Demary, George (10),		
Tampa Bay			
000 000 000	-5	13	13
Boston			
000 000 000	-5	13	13
14 Injuries			
DeMa, Medich (5), Rotch (5), Farmer (5) and	Sunderland, Taylor, Wright (1) and Barry, W-Torres, 5-3, L-Scott, 4-2, H-Rs-Torres, 5-3, L-Scott, 4-2		

Mother Dove Tames a Killer

By Red Smith

YORK, June 5 (NYT) — Lofting, author, artist, chase jockey, cowman, cowboy, bareback bronc wrangler and mighty hunter he is, Lord, is losing his blood. It is a graver loss than you imagine. For Skipper's killer was stronger than you believe.

It is real danger that unless recapture the murderous Brandyn Valley in Pennsylvania will overrun by that winged bird, the mourning dove.

Best of defense. However, his voice, his diminutive size and his darting flight make him a target and toothsome morsel for a 410 gauge. Dove can be as addictive as anyone disposed to question is referred to the case of Ryan, the late, great horse from Galway.

and patron for whom many fine runners on the over the fence was Mrs. Pont Thouron, now Lady Owner and trainer were in a field of wheat stubble. When Jim accidental pellet of 7 1/2 shot into his nose. Afterward he scoured at length about the head of lead must have 160-degree turn before the lady's complexion.

First Things First

rate, Jim was overcome. He fell to his knees. Mrs. Thouron's head in his was keeping over the tiny when a voice cried "Mark!" a dove in flight.

His patron's head on the clouds as her knight up his gun and fired.

was similarly addicted. mber and the dove season. he went scouring a lovely landscape around the Kennel Square and row. Pa. scanning the and sniffing the breeze. He me home with a thin froth a word that birds were on an alfalfa field just he Strouds.

came the regional dove

expert," he recalls. "A scatological wizard. I could distinguish dove droppings for 10 paces. I could tell by the preened feathers on a field how much moisture had fallen on them and how many birds had recently fed there. I knew all the answers and what I didn't know I made up. (This, I find, is the case with most wildlife authorities.)

"One evening I was on my way to a party when I saw a bunch of doves hitting the ground near the Longwood Gardens, actually on the property. I heard Bobbo Carpenter (owner of the Philadelphia Phillies) get Uncle Pierre duPont's permission to, what them. We touched up the field with a little wheat and a few days later we attacked."

Second Billing

"Longwood is near U.S. Highway 130. I was on the road when I saw a dove. I had cars lined up almost as far as you could see. Orson Welles with that phony Marian invasion he put on the air, that was nothing compared to the rumors we started. It was a terrific shoot with only one unfortunate aftermath. We made an ad-dict of Uncle Pierre's brother and he heeded the poor birds on a nightly basis until they moved elsewhere.

"Although my killer urge faltered with the passing years, my laziness saved many a dove. I still dream of the day everything works just right and the mourning doves storm the field with that insane recklessness that has converted many gentle souls into fiends."

So what has happened to this unshrinking gunslinger? Well, this spring a dove named Phyllis took up residence on his windowsill, laid a pair of eggs and pillored her manly figure on top of them. Skipper had heard of doves nesting in old barns, but an accoutrement with people, only a pane of glass away struck him as unusual. It also caught him with his bloodstained down.

Jays of Fatherhood

Along with his other talents, Skipper is an indefatigable photographer. He used up a storehouse of film preserving Phyllis' lying-in hospital in living color. He pulled guard duty, shooting residents and guests away from the window and watching for barn cats, which he was prepared to scrog if one showed a trace of interest in the nest. Whenever Phyllis turned a dark and trusting eye his way, he cringed, remembering how many of her kinfolk he had blasted out of the sky.

Phyllis hatched a brace of golf balls. It just made things worse. Now Skipper worried about a nose-bleed blowing in on the babies. He devised a shelter for them but didn't have to use it. Fascinated by the chicks' feeding routine, he took to rising at the edge of dawn to see whether one parent or two brought

nourishment. The golf balls grew into fledglings and then into bruisers.

On Wednesday after the Kentucky Derby the nest was empty. Three days later Phyllis was back with Walter, her husband, industriously cleaning up the nursery. A week later there was an egg in the nest. Now there are two.

"In my book," Skipper writes, "this is stretching planned parenthood to the limit. The TV set is near the window and Phyllis has sat through two legs of the Triple Crown. I have watched her while Howard is expounding and, as far as I can see, she doesn't change expression. This is not the case with most viewers around here, who know something about horses."

"Phyllis and Walter trade jobs about twice a day and the last one to take the twilight squat handles the whole nightshift. I'm exhausted and not sure I can go through the whole business again."

"As with the fending sex drive, the killer instinct has momentary flutters. The dove during past car races the question: 'Could I still whack one going that fast?' But no more. Phyllis has delivered the final blow to my killer instinct. If the windowsill were wider I'd sit on the eggs myself."

At 34, Seaver's Smoke No Longer Blinds

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT) — In other years Tom Seaver always had it easy. When in doubt he simply threw his fastball. Fired it. Hummed it. Turned on the heat. And his fastball moved. It sailed up and to a right-hander's batter. Jammed him, the pitchers say. It sailed up and away from a left-handed batter. Had him reaching, the pitchers say.

For those batters quick enough to get around on his fastball, they usually popped it up or squibbed a grounder. Often they never touched it. Some might foul off a couple, but sooner or later they swung and missed and slouched back to the dugout. Another strikeout, another "K" in the score books. Another line in the record book.

"Most seasons, 200 strikeouts, 10 G. Thomas Seaver," it reads in the Book of Baseball Records. "Most seasons, consecutive 200-plus strikeouts." G. Thomas Seaver. Most strikeouts, consecutive game, 10, G. Thomas Seaver."

After His Father, Gifted Sr.

The initial stands for George, but it would be understandable if some people thought it stood for Gifted — that's how easy Seaver made it look when he threw his fastball. But now he's 34 years old and his fastball does not always move. His fastball sometimes comes in as straight as a string. When it does, it often goes out as straight as a string. Sometimes out of the park.

leg as he came down out of his windup. He had to tell John McNamara, the Reds' new manager, that he could not pitch that night. On April 29 he got through his warmup and had to leave in the third inning. On May 4 he had to leave in the second inning. Hoping that rest would heal the pulled muscle, he missed two turns, then he returned May 20 against the Los Angeles Dodgers, working seven adequate innings.

But in his last two starts before last night, he was shelled in two losses — seven runs and 10 hits in only two innings against the Dodgers on May 24, five runs and eight hits against the Houston Astros last Wednesday night.

"I feel physically. The muscle doesn't bother me anymore," Seaver says. "I'm just not getting consistent movement on my fastball."

Against the Astros he got behind Cesar Cedeño, three balls and no strikes. He even admitted Cedeño might be swinging at the 3-0 pitch.

The Trendy Reds

"That's the trend now," McNamara says. "I do it with our guys. Turn 'em loose on that pitch. Let 'em hit it if they want to."



Gene Mayer is ready for a return against Guillermo Vilas in the continuation of their match yesterday after it was stopped by darkness with Mayer leading, two sets to one. Vilas triumphed.

With 3 Women in the Final 8, Czechs Build a Tennis Power

By Nick Strout

PARIS, June 5 (IHT) — While Bjorn Borg was handily defeating Hans Gildemeister today on the center court at Roland Garros Stadium, a couple of tall, blonde Czechoslovak women were engaged on an outside court in the latest round of their fierce but friendly rivalry.

The few spectators who remained as the match drew to a close watched impatiently as Regina Marsikova, at match point, waited for the serve from Renata Tomanova. After a few volleys, Marsikova was caught out of position and swung her racket behind her back in a futile attempt to return the ball. It was the first time during the match that either had smiled.

Moments later, Marsikova won, 6-1, 6-1, to reach the semifinals of the French Open tennis championships for the third successive year. She will play Wendy Turnbull, who advanced by defeating Marsikova's doubles partner, Hana Mandlikova, 6-3, 6-3, earlier today.

Positions Exchanged

"I was a little nervous," Marsikova said after her match with Tomanova. "We both were. We know each other so well. A couple of years ago Renata was better and would win, but now I'm better and should be winning."

Three of the five Czech women entered in this tournament reached the final eight, a fact that speaks highly of the Czech women's coach, Vera Sukova, who was responsible for tutoring Martina Navratilova into her eventual stardom.

Sukova did not make the trip to Paris this year, but her husband, Cyril Suk, the vice president of the Czechoslovak Lawn Tennis Association, is here.

"Every good coach is keeping his eyes," is all Suk would say about the development of Czech talent. "We have a lot of tennis clubs in Czechoslovakia that are producing

a lot of good players. We are able to pick the best."

Tomanova, 24, matured as a player in the shadow of Navratilova, the reigning Wimbledon queen, who defeated to the United States in 1975. Since reaching the final here in 1976, when she lost to Sue Barker, Tomanova has been overshadowed by Marsikova, 20, who won the Canadian Open in 1977. Perhaps that explains the tension when the two meet on the court now.

Mandlikova, 17, is potentially exciting. After upsetting Barker to the first round here, she defeated Betty Ann Stuart to earn the right to play Turnbull in the quarterfinals.

"I wasn't surprised," Turnbull said of Mandlikova's achievement. "Nor were many of the other players. Everybody thinks she's very talented. Most of the players feel she will go a long way."

"I served well today. I never played Hana before but I knew I had to be steady because I watched her play in the Federation Cup to Spain. She's very impatient."

Later in the day, Mandlikova and Marsikova battled the doubles team of Virginia Wade and Francoise Durr to the wire in a quarterfinal match before losing a heartbreaker, 4-6, 6-1, 6-6.

Mandlikova can now approach Wimbledon later this month with a full reservoir of confidence.

"Grass is No. 1 for me," she said, referring to the fast grass courts at Wimbledon. "I have a good serve and volley and I go close to the net so I like a fast game."

Meanwhile, Borg eliminated Gildemeister, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5, and Vitas Gerulaitis ousted Jose Higueras, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4. That sets up a semifinal match between Borg and Gerulaitis.

"I played some of my best tennis today," Gildemeister said, "but there was nothing I could do. I ran too much in the first set. I was so tired in the second set that I could hardly move."

Guillermo Vilas defeated Gene Mayer, 7-5, 1-6, 6-7, 6-1, 6-2, in a match that was finished today after being suspended yesterday with three sets completed.

Mayer was ahead, two sets to one, when play was halted because of darkness. But today he could barely put up a challenge, and

The Soccer Scene  
A Southern Star Dazzles Europe

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, June 5 (IHT) — Diego Maradona. The name has an almost religious resonance and, to judge by the first unveiling of the boy Maradona, the world is ready to bestow on him praise and riches reserved for the soccer gods.

Those who have seen him leave room for no doubt: "The new Pele... better than Cruyff... already the best player on earth."

It is as well Diego Maradona, swarthy son of Argentina, is but 18 years of age; otherwise, those of us who allowed him a brief European tour without journeying to see for ourselves would forever be indebted to the television eye and the witnesses' tales.

My own telephone began ringing a fortnight ago when an Argentine colleague wished to forewarn me of the coming of a new star. Then Europeans who had seen the Argentina-Netherlands match in Bern quite forgot the burden of their phone bills as they verbally replayed the pacy runs, the close ball control and the "vision" of the boy.

I doubt that these witnesses could ever understand that I had, something more pressing to do than motor the relatively short 400 miles to Glasgow last weekend when Maradona's skills again sent

adjectives flying like pigeons into the sky.

So I am punished, and accept that in the fond belief that if the young Maradona is what they say, then anyone who loves the game will see him before long. Physically he is reported to be somewhere between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 6 inches and weighing around 170 pounds, a chunky, solidly muscled little fellow who, in each of his European friendly internationals, has created goals with brave and mesmeric dribbles past three or more defenders.

In Scotland, he scored a goal that Denis Law (who in his day was about the most audacious of international goalscorers) describes as: "The ultimate in cheek... he looked as if he was popping one in during a five-a-side kickabout."

Why, you may ask, has Maradona reached the ripe old age of 18 in this era of the superchild without our attention being drawn? And how did he come to miss Argentina's own World Cup triumph just a year ago?

Well, the answer is that Maradona was a name in Buenos Aires last summer. He had made his first-debut at 15 and within 18 months of that played for Argentina against Hungary. But Maradona, who receives \$250,000 a year, is not entirely unbreakable and, as the World Cup approached, lay injured.

That and only that, it is said in Buenos Aires, accounted for the decision of Cesar Menou, Argentina's coach, to recall Mario Kempes from Spain to wear the No. 10 shirt and become the official star of the 1978 tournament. Now, however, Maradona has first claim on the shirt and, again, word is in Argentina that his presence and the emergence of a new school of young, gifted juniors are major reasons why Menou withdrew his intention to quit the national role.

Youth, as we know, has a habit of proving itself an unreliable yardstick. Those who saw the embryonic John Cruyff at 18 could not have doubted that he would finish up the world's No. 1; but he might well have had one serious challenger had not George Best succumbed to the temptations and distractions of being placed on too high a pedestal in too young an age.

Testing Time Ahead

Whatever his promise now, Maradona's true examinations are in the future. He will have to cope with idleness off the pitch, huggery on it, and above and beyond the two with his own inner motivation once the demands of international success become commonplace.

Those demands, meanwhile are immediate as far as Kevin Keegan and Trevor Francis are concerned.

Last Saturday, Keegan's European Player of the Year crown was given suitably by S.V. Hamburg's clinching the Bundesliga championship, albeit with a 0-0 draw. No time to celebrate: Keegan leads England in a European Championship match in Bulgaria tomorrow, flies back to Germany for the last league match against Bayern Munich on Saturday and then intends to play for England in a friendly in Sweden the next day.

The match in Bulgaria is vital, all the rest is a player's own determination to make himself as irreplaceable as possible while he is flying high. The spirit is willing, flesh and bones may have to be dragged along.

Francis, in contrast, has had a full week to recuperate from his starring role in Nottingham Forest's European Cup final... only to find himself left out of an England side that was not entirely convincing a fortnight ago.

England, nevertheless, expects victory in Sofia, where Northern Ireland managed a comfortable triumph and where the Bulgarians are already regarded as vanquished in Europe and rebuilding for the Olympics. England, wisely, is not banking all on Northern Ireland's experience, particularly since Ireland was defeated in Sofia recently. Manager Ron Greenwood throws away the dossiers and tells his men: Play to our own strengths, attack.

Scotland must also advance and win in Norway if it is to stand any chance of European progress. Well-beaten (3-1) by Argentina but with players to strengthen his team, manager Jock Stein will order attack because his goalkeepers always turn out to be international liabilities.

A Shock in Scotland

He also is well aware that, while the Norwegians are mostly part-timers, they almost frightened the Scots off Scottish supporters last October by leading, 2-1, in Glasgow. Maradona is from from Norway, Norwegian stamina evaporated and Scotland scored twice.

Malta, meanwhile, a dry, arid dust bowl, may yet turn out to be the place where Wales succeeded over West Germany. Remember the Germans could not score a goal there? Wales on Saturday scored twice without reply and thus resurrected hopes of beating West Germany at the end of the qualifying day.

Wales had to blood a teenager of its own, one Peter Nicholas of Crystal Palace. The lad found international soccer to his liking, scoring after 15 minutes. A player for the future, though one lauded a little less expectantly in the valleys than Maradona is in the valleys of South Africa. The Welsh are quieter, see.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE					
East					
New York	10	2	30	0	81
Washington	9	3	22	16	29
Toronto	8	4	17	37	17
Rocky Mountain	7	5	14	42	25
Central					
Minnesota	9	3	24	17	66
Tulsa	8	4	25	22	24
Dallas	6	6	17	33	53
Atlanta	5	7	21	31	48
West					
Vancouver	8	3	21	13	65
Los Angeles	8	3	21	13	45
Seattle	6	4	20	15	54
Portland	4	7	19	28	41
AMERICAN CONFERENCE					
East					
Tampa Bay	9	3	25	14	73
Fort Lauderdale	8	4	24	16	48
Philadelphia	6	4	23	25	28
New England	4	10	13	28	37
Central					
Houston	9	2	23	15	39
Chicago	8	4	20	22	30
Detroit	6	6	22	18	54
Memphis	3	10	12	25	32
West					
San Diego	8	4	18	26	17
Edmonton	5	7	16	27	46
Calgary	4	8	14	18	33
San Jose	2	8	13	21	23
Teams get six points for a victory, no points for a loss and a bonus point for each point scored up to a maximum of three in a team per game.					

Tingelhoff Retires

MINNEAPOLIS, June 5 (UPI) — Mick Tingelhoff, veteran center and offensive captain of the Minnesota Vikings, has announced his retirement. Tingelhoff, 39, played 17 years with the National Football League team.

Angels Lose Carew, Miller For at Least Four Weeks

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 5 (UPI) — First baseman Rod Carew will have his right thumb placed in a cast for four weeks because of a ligament damage suffered last week, the California Angels reported last night.

Carew, a seven-time American League batting champion, will be lost for at least a month. The Angels also learned they would be without Rick Miller, their star defensive center fielder. He suffered a fractured left hand in a game against the Cleveland Indians and will be out for six weeks.

Carew, 33, was hitting .355 in his first season with the Angels. The 31-year-old Miller was hitting .271.

Across Los Angeles, the Dodgers

Free Agency Denied To Braves' Infielder

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI) — In a compromise decision, arbitrator Raymond Goetz upheld yesterday the signing bonus of Bob Horner as part of his 1978 contract but ruled that the Atlanta Braves' infielder has not earned free-agent status.

The 21-year-old Horner, who was named National League rookie of the year in 1978, hit 23 home runs in tie for the club lead, batted .266 and drove in 63 runs.



## Opining for Opiners

## It's No Joke to Polish Americans


**PEOPLE:** *Muhammad Ali Kayode  
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movie. —SAMUEL JI

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